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14 Trial of Young Turk Leaders

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TRIAL OF YOUNG TURKISH LEADERS

Questions asked by the President
of the Extraordinary Martial Court
and replies of Young Turkish Leaders

<u>Names of</u> <u>Defendants</u>	<u>Nos and pages of Takvim-i Vakayi</u>					
	No 3543 page	No 3547 page	No 3549 page	No 3554 page	No 3557 page	No 3561 page
Midhat Sukri	18-21	33-37	55-57	71-77	91-99	115-120
Zia Gökalp	21-24	37-43	53-55	77-85	110-113	120-123
KUCHUK TALAAT	24-25	43-46	62-69	89-91	107-110	125-127
COLONEL JEVAD	25-29		64-66	67-71		
ATIF	29-31	46-49	57-57	85-87	99-104	
RIZA		49-51	59-62	87-89	104-107	123-125

^{The}
"The extent of our vision is
very limited. We understand objec-
tively current events. We are ma-
king many, many mistakes. We are
very nervous; we are all tired,
we have lost the instinct for
constructive criticism. We have
no ability to see the horizons; to
generalize; to represent the spirit
of our movement or activity to cleanse
our work from the dirt coming from
left or right."

Simon Vratzian, Old Papers, p. 177

II. p. 27

1

Petition
Request

to The Department of Justice
and Cults

18 Sheval 1328 and October
9, 1910.

Letters and telegrams and
complaints are coming incess-
santly from provinces, con-
cerning the formalities to be
accomplished regarding Arme-
nians who are converted to
Islamism.

The question is important and delicate, it has been ^{longly} discussed by our Mixed Council; the latter was informed about the Texkere dated 25 Rejeb 1327 (July 30, 1909), No 89 sent by your Excellency relative to the question, as well as ^{relative} documents arrived from provinces.

The way of understanding and the observations of the Council are exposed hereafter.

In the above Tezkere Your

TAKRIR

au Ministère de l'Intérieur

9 Djémazi-ul-éwel 1327 et 16 Mai 1325 (1909)

Il est superflu de rappeler et de prouver que la nation arménienne, qui forme un des éléments dont se compose le bloc social ottoman, possède une religion vieille de près de 2000 ans et dénommée Eglise d'Arménie.

Cette église, qui n'a pas d'aspirations politiques, a, depuis des siècles—dans le seul but de sa défense et de sa conservation nationale et religieuse—résisté aux vexations de toute sorte des Djengis Han et des Timour Leng.

Or l'anéantissement de la malheureuse nation arménienne formant un des buts funestes et désastreux pour l'Etat, poursuivis par le régime de l'absolutisme, non seulement les massacres et autres exactions furent regardés par lui comme licites, mais pour arriver à supprimer jusqu'au nom arménien, on se contentait, sous ce régime, de mentionner sur les tezkérés de voyage, passeports et pièces d'identité dites hamidié des Arméniens, leur seule qualité de chrétiens.

Ces derniers jours, on a constaté avec étonnement, sur les permis de voyage et passeports délivrés aux Arméniens, par les départements compétents, l'inscription : Religion grégorienne, et sur leurs tezkéréi-osmaniés, celle de : Nation grégorienne, alors que, dans l'Empire Ottoman, il n'existe ni une religion ni une nation ainsi dénommée.

Pour le cas où un chrétien présenterait, de son plein gré, une requête, pour passer d'une église chrétienne à une autre, par exemple : à l'église orthodoxe, arménienne, protestante ou catholique, l'enregistrement a lieu sur un communiqué du patriarcat de la nation et de la religion dont le pétitionnaire désire ressortir, et il est d'usage que le fait soit mentionné sur son tezkéréi-osmanié, de la

manière suivante: "Délivré en remplacement, sur l'ilmihaber de telle date émané du patriarcat arménien." Or, sur les tezkérés délivrés en dernier lieu dans des cas semblables, le changement de religion est seul indiqué, sans mention du patriarcat arménien.

Etant donné que les privilèges dont les diverses races ottomanes jouissent depuis des siècles sont garantis par la Constitution et que, dans ce monde éphémère, une question aussi vitale que le changement de religion doit primer en importance toutes les autres questions sociales, la fantaisiste modification de formule précitée ne peut être attribuée qu'à la faute d'un fonctionnaire du bureau des tezkérés et passeports, inconnu de notre patriarcat et habitué aux actes arbitraires de l'ancien régime, et nullement à une décision de votre honorable département ou de toute autre autorité officielle. Et bien que ladite modification de formule ait coïncidé avec l'horrible massacre et les tragiques événements qui — continuation et peut-être manifestation ultime des choses de l'absolutisme — ont, dans le but d'anéantir l'infortunée et paisible nation arménienne, été perpétrés à Adana, Alep et leurs environs, notre conscience se refuse à admettre, même un seul instant, qu'il y ait eu dans cette coïncidence autre chose que le hasard.

Par conséquent, conformément à une décision de l'Assemblée générale, ainsi que des conseils laïque et mixte de notre patriarcat nous venons prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner à qu'il de droit les ordres nécessaires, afin que sur tous les tezkérés, passeports, etc. délivrés jusqu'à présent, les expressions: *chrétien* et *grec* soient remplacées par celles de: *nationalité arménienne* et *église arménienne*, qu'il en soit fait mention aux colonnes réservées à l'indication de la nationalité et de la religion; que dans les entretirements relatifs aux changements de religion faits sur ilmihaber délivrés par notre patriarcat, il soit également procédé ainsi, c'est à dire que notre patriarcat et notre ilmihaber soient mentionnés, et que les fonctionnaires qui oseraient se permettre des modifications et altérations de ce genre, attentatoires à l'existence d'une nation et d'une religion, soient tenus responsables.

Dans l'attente qu'en réponse au présent takrir, notre patriarcat sera informé que, désormais, il ne sera plus procédé contrairement aux droits fondamentaux, nous avons l'honneur d'être, etc.

TAKRIR

au Ministère de la Justice et des Cultes

19 Djémazi-ul-ével 1325 et 24 Juin 1325, (1909)

Par un tezkéré en date du 10 juin sub No 44, Votre Excellence nous informe que le ministère de l'evkaf demande du patriarcat des renseignements détaillés au sujet des immeubles sis à Psamatia, quartier Mir Ahor Elias Bey, Rue Bakal Philippe, et avenue de la Station, rue Tchiboukdji, dont le propriétaire, dénommé Balukdji Ohannès, n'est autre que l'Eglise arménienne de Nari Capou.

De nombreux litiges de ce genre sont créés soit dans les provinces, soit dans la capitale et ses dépendances, relativement à des propriétés, immeubles de rapport et terrains dont beaucoup sont, au mépris de la loi et arbitrairement, confisqués, sous prétexte de déshérence.

Alors que la création de litiges et les empiètements de ce genre — propres à l'absolutisme — ne devraient plus, naturellement et logiquement, être tolérés sous le régime constitutionnel, comme les sentences obtenues, par un moyen quelconque, concernant les propriétés, immeubles de rapport, terrains, etc. litigieux dont la nature, le nombre et l'endroit ont été, dans une liste, indiqués par notre patriarcat au ministère de l'evkaf et dont — en vertu de jugements ou sans jugement —, du chef d'interventions illégales, les titres indiscutables de propriété ont été annulés; comme les sentences précitées sont mises à exécution par voie administrative, à la suite de takrirs successifs présentés par notre patriarcat et sur les plaintes verbales formulées par l'entremise du député Krikor Zohrab effendi, membre de notre conseil mixte, l'envoi aux autorités provinciales, ainsi qu'à celles de la capitale et de ses dépendances, d'instructions générales, en vue de la suspension de ces exécutions et de la nomination d'une commission mixte composée de légistes et de personnes choisies parmi les intéressés, avec man-

dat d'examiner tous les cas litigieux, avait été décidé avant le mars 1325.

Bien que par suite des événements survenus à la susdite date et postérieurement, le gouvernement n'ait pas pu s'occuper de ces questions, Votre Excellence a sans doute reconnu la nécessité de transmettre, à tous les départements, touchant les points prétendus litigieux par le ministère de l'evkaf — et sans qu'il y ait lieu, comme par le passé, de correspondre séparément avec chacun — d'instructions générales en vue d'empêcher la continuation des interventions et exécutions illégales sus-mentionnées.

En conséquence et tant que la commission à instituer conformément à la décision rendue n'aura pas statué au sujet de la règle générale à suivre dans les cas litigieux, les renseignements demandés par la lettre ministérielle ne pouvant être d'aucune utilité, nous venons prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner les ordres nécessaires en vue de la formation de ladite commission et de la nomination des membres qui y seront adjoints par notre patriarche ainsi que de la transmission, sans retard, aux autorités et fonctionnaires de la capitale, de ses dépendances et des provinces, des instructions nécessaires pour la suspension, jusqu'à la solution définitive et radicale de cette importante question, des formalités d'exécution relatives aux propriétés, immeubles de rapport et terrains de cette catégorie.

(Une copie de ce takrir a été, à la même date et sous le même No., adressée au grand-vizirat, et une autre, au ministère de l'evkaf.)

TAKRIR

au Ministère de la Justice et des Cultes

21 Rédjeb 1327 et 25 Juillet 1325 (1909)

Une lettre de l'évêché de Mouche (Bitlis) à notre patriarche informe que des femmes de ce sandjak, ainsi que des bourgs et villages environnants, ont été, sous prétexte d'avoir embrassé l'islamisme, amenées devant les conseils administratifs de ces localités où elles subissent des interrogatoires.

Bien que ces femmes soient, au konak, mises, pendant quelques minutes, en présence d'un ministre de leur religion, comme elles ont été enlevées contre leur gré et gardées longtemps dans des maisons musulmanes, elles n'osent pas, par crainte, dire la vérité sur leurs cas. Et beaucoup d'entre elles ayant été obligées de changer de religion à la suite de menaces, il est demandé, pour celles qu'avant leur admission à l'islamisme, elles aient clairement exprimé leur intention et leur désir et que, dans ce but, elles soient rendues à leurs évêchés respectifs, à condition d'être livrées à l'autorité locale au cas où elles s'obstineraient à vouloir changer de religion.

Il n'y a certainement rien à objecter au sujet des conversions qui ont lieu par conviction et par inclination naturelle. Par contre, celles qui sont dues à la violence et aux menaces étant susceptibles de provoquer une impression fâcheuse et de donner lieu à toute espèce de conflits, au cas où les personnes se trouvant dans de telles conditions seraient, avant d'être admises à l'islamisme, envoyées, pour quelques jours, à leur évêchés, sous condition d'être — si elles manifestent avec persistance la volonté de se convertir — remises de nouveau à l'autorité locale, cela ne pouvant qu'enlever aux parties tout droit de réclamation ou d'objection, nous venons, au nom de la liberté de conscience, solliciter de Votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner à qui de droit des instructions dans ce sens.

TAKRIR

au Ministère de la Justice et des Cultes

24 Rédjeb 1327 et 27 Juillet 1325 (1909)

Dès la nomination au gouvernement-général de Bitlis, de Husni bey, célèbre par son passé despotique et la protection qu'il accordait aux réactionnaires, ceux d'entre ces derniers qui étaient en relation avec lui depuis l'époque où il occupait le poste du mutesarif de Mouche — et qui sont également connus par leurs méfaits —, ont, dernièrement, formé à Mouche une branche de la société dite *Mohammédié* — qui pourrait plutôt être appelée un club de sédition — et ont même commencé à se livrer à des menées subversives.

Ces actes de quelques influents de l'endroit ayant été établis à la suite d'une laborieuse enquête du substitut du procureur impérial, Ziyri Mohammed effendi, les individus en question furent arrêtés. Mais le vali n'eut pas plutôt appris leur arrestation, qu'il les fit relaxer et révoqua de son poste le substitut Mohammed effendi.

Husni bey — qui avait été destitué de ses fonctions de vali de Bitlis à la suite de nos réclamations dont le bien-fondé a été reconnu — devait jouir, pour des motifs que nous ignorons, de la protection toute particulière du précédent ministre de l'intérieur, pour que, non seulement il ait été transféré à un vilayet aussi important que celui de Castamouni, mais pour que le substitut précité n'ait pas été réintégré dans son poste.

Il est superflu de rappeler que le régime constitutionnel ne pourrait prendre racine et se fortifier, et les affaires de l'Etat être administrées conformément à la justice et à l'équité, que si les fonctionnaires qui donnent des preuves de leur honnêteté, de leurs bonne foi, de leur capacité et de leur libéralisme sont appréciés et encouragés, et les suppôts de l'absolutisme et les valis tels que Husni bey sont complètement écartés des fonctions publiques.

Bien que la disgrâce du substitut soit antérieure à la nomi-

nation de Votre Excellence au ministère de la justice, les fonctionnaires de ce département ne l'ont pas encore informée de la triste situation de ce serviteur de l'Etat, ce qui aurait certainement eu pour résultat de lui faire accorder une réparation légitime.

Or, insistant auprès des départements officiels en vue de l'application des pénalités légales à l'égard de ceux qui se rendent coupables d'abus et d'exactions, nous considérons aussi comme un devoir sacré et patriotique d'intercéder, — afin que justice leur soit rendue — en faveur des fonctionnaires dont l'honnêteté et l'esprit d'équité sont certifiés par la population opprimée.

En conséquence, nous profitons de l'heureuse nomination au ministère, de Votre Excellence dont la sagesse et l'activité sont reconnues par tous, pour solliciter d'elle non seulement une réparation nécessaire en ce qui concerne le substitut précité ainsi que les autres fonctionnaires, comme lui révoqués pour leur honnêteté, et leur réintégration — afin de servir d'exemple — dans les emplois qu'ils occupaient, mais nous nous permettons, en outre, de prier Votre Excellence qu'il soit notifié, aux susdits qu'indépendamment de cette réparation, ils seront l'objet de récompenses spéciales, cela ne pouvant que les inciter à persévérer dans la voie de l'honneur et de la probité.

Nous nous permettons, également, de solliciter de Votre Excellence que les réactionnaires relaxés soient, de nouveau, mis en état d'arrestation, que les poursuites entamées contre eux suivent leur cours et que Husni bey, qui a pris ces criminels sous sa protection, soit poursuivi.

Dans l'attente que nos justes demandes seront prises en considération par Votre Excellence et qu'elles recevront les sanctions qu'elles comportent, nous avons l'honneur d'être, etc.

Mémorandum au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

29 Ramazan 1328 et 20 Septembre 1326 (1910).

A la suite d'une querelle surgie entre les populations des villages de Gop et d'Irsank — dépendances du Kaza de Sassoun (Mouche) — habités par les Arméniens, les parties ayant été conduites à la caserne de l'endroit, — où loge le sous-gouverneur —, le Kurde Rami et son frère, à l'instigation du Kurde Hadji Fayan, résidant dans la localité, attaquent les Arméniens du village de Gop, tuent en présence même du gouverneur, l'Arménien Hatcho et s'enfuient, après avoir blessé le chef notable (*rêis*) du village, Porto agha, ainsi que d'autres personnes.

Bien que le susdit Rami ait été arrêté, l'instigateur Hadji Fayan et les autres complices se promènent librement. Le sous-gouverneur précité, au lieu d'ordonner leur arrestation et de les livrer à la justice, a, au contraire — sous l'accusation colomnieuse d'avoir attaqué le konak du gouvernement — fait emprisonner plusieurs Arméniens. Non content de cela, dans le but d'en faire jeter encore d'autres dans les cachots, il se rend continuellement au village de Gop où il moleste les habitants.

Une lettre spéciale qui nous est parvenue de l'endroit, nous informant qu'aucune des plaintes adressées à ce sujet au siège du sandjak n'a été prise en considération, et que la population est en proie à la terreur, nous nous empressons de solliciter de Votre Excellence la prise, d'urgence, des mesures propres à remédier à cet état de choses.

Appendix

W 532
W 534

CRIMINALS SENTENCED FOR VARIOUS CRIMES RELEASED FROM PRISON AND ARMED

- 1- Kara Haliloğlu Mehmet Ali, ^{from} of the village of Keutimhol, Yozgat district, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^e for murder.
2. Bebekoğlu Halil, village of Geukdeji, Boghazlian district, serving a 15-year sentence, ^{for} murder.
3. Veli Kehiaoğlu Mustafa, village of Rutbejik, Yozgat district, serving ~~1~~ a 15-year sentence, ^{for} murder.
4. Huseinoğlu Mehmet Magdunemak, village ^{of} Ali Temurji, Boghazlian district, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
5. Koch Oğlanoğlu Ahmed, village of İki Kishla, Boghazlian district, serving a 15-year sentence, ^{for} murder.
6. Seyid Ahmedoğlu Muhajir Gazi, village of Deimish, Ankara Vilayet, serving a 15-year sentence, ^{for} murder.
7. Yusufoglu Yusuf, village of Sarinin Veran, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
8. ^k Yacuboglu Ali, village of Sorkum Akoluk, serving a 15-year sentence, murder.
9. Eutebeoglu Husein, village ^{of} ~~an~~ ^{of} Karieh Sorkum Kurek, serving a 15-year sentence, ^{for} murder.
10. Veli Kehiaoğlu Abdallah, village of Karieh, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
11. Sinden Sofuoğlu Yahia, village of Sorkum Kara Kiz, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.

12. Sinden Islamoğlu Durmush, village of Karashar, Ankara province, serving a 15-year sentence ^{for} murder.
13. Hakki Kahiaoglu Mustafa, village of Tupju, Yozgat district, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
14. Timurjioğlu Jin Ali, village of ^f Mejid Eznik Arkoglan, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
15. Ibishoğlu Mustafa, village of Yoghun Hisar, Yozgat district, serving a 15-year sentence ^{for} murder.
16. Onbashioğlu Mehmed, village of Eubek, Akdagh-Maden district, serving a 15-year sentence ^{for} murder.
17. ^a Imzmoğlu Halid, village of İgirli, Yozgat district, serving a 15-year sentence ^{for} murder.
18. Zafer Ullahoğlu ~~Sedd/Kiz~~, ^{Husein Nihad,} village of Jaferli, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
19. Furunjagi Oğlu Saad Ali, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
20. Haji Mahdumi Riza, village of Uzun, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
21. Kurd Pehlivanoglu Abdallah, village of Karza Kara, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
22. Kara Kelleoglu Hasan Husein, village of Elma Hajiubalo, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
23. Emirzeoglu Elvan, village of Endil, Chorum district, ^{a fifteen} serving ~~15/15/15~~ year sentence ^{for} murder.
24. Ismail Ustaoglu Sabit, village of Kanlıja, serving a seven year and half sentence ^{for} murder.

25. Deyirmenji Ahmedoğlu Ali, village of Sari Hajilar, serving a three year sentence, exhibiting arms.
26. Alioğlu Osman, village of Suveri, serving a three year sentence, ^{for} robbery.
27. Albistanlioğlu Kara Ali, village of Kozan, serving a four year sentence, ^{for} robbery.
28. Haliloğlu Akif, from the Azizli vineyards, serving a three year sentence, ^{for} robbery of the harvest.
29. Emranoğlu Ali, ¹ village of Chejeklar, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
30. Mustafaoğlu Halil İbrahim, village of Chejeklar, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
31. Mehmedoğlu Zia, village of Divanlı, Yozgat District, serving a seven year sentence, ^{for} murder.
32. Surayaoğlu Mehmed, village of Beyuk Kishla, serving a seven year sentence, ^{on} ^{for} murder.
33. Deli Kehiaoğlu Sabik, village of Mazraa, serving a three year sentence, ^{for} murder.
34. Beshe Osmanoğlu Osman, county of Bekir, Yozgat district, serving a three year sentence, ^{for} murder.
35. Mehmedoğlu Kurd Halil, village of Horasan, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
36. Feyzullah Oğlu Mehmed, village of Jafar, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.
37. Huseinoğlu Jamal, village of Osmanjik, Osmanjik district, serving a fifteen year sentence, ^{for} murder.

38. Yezbanoğlu Kara Yusuf, village of Yezban, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
39. Osmanoğlu Mehmed, son of Kurd Mehmed, village of Enbazik, Sungurlu district, serving a fifteen year sentence ^{for} murder.
40. Konditoğlu Omar, village of Altun Tash, serving a five year sentence, murder.
41. Serbanoğlu Haji Ahmed, village of Buyuk Kishla, serving a three year sentence, attempted murder.
42. Alioğlu Sayed, village of Kozan, serving a five year sentence, robbery.
43. Huseinoğlu İsmail, village of Jafer, serving a fifteen year sentence, murder.
44. Osman Chavushoğlu Ahmed, village of Julhaji Bala, serving life imprisonment at forced labor, murder.
45. Alioğlu Mehmed, village of Jayerteji, serving a fifteen year sentence, murder.
46. Velioğlu Mehmed Ali, village of Hajilar, serving a one and one half year sentence.
47. Sarioğlu Mevlud, village of Kabaklı, serving a one year sentence, robbery.
48. Alioğlu Mehmed, county of Eski Ambar, serving an 8-year sentence, robbery.
49. Yusufoğlu Ali Rıza, village of Pompejik, serving a fifteen year sentence, murder.
50. Osmanoğlu Mutiallah, village of Eutedik, serving a one-year sentence, robbery.

51. Kuchukoğlu İbîsh, village of Emir Han, serving a one-year sentence, robbery.
52. Serian Mehmedoğlu Hasan, village of Ai, serving a one-year sentence, robbery.
53. Mahmudoğlu Shukri, district of Chorum, serving a six-year sentence, murder.
54. Osmanoğlu Nejib, village of Seyid Yar, serving a one-year sentence, robbery.
55. Darakjioğlu Ehsan, village of Jan Pasha, serving a nine-year sentence, robbery.
56. Yeshiloğlu Najib, village of Kara Huyuk, sentenced for evading prison.
57. Eukbeloğlu Ali, village of Kozanja, serving a fifteen year sentence, murder.

A total of 57 persons.

Transliteration.

Teşkilât-ı Cedideye
kaydedilmek suretiyle Dahiliye
Nezaret-i Celilesinin iş'arına
atfen makam-ı Mutasarrıfının
olbabdeki emri mucibince
Coruma sevkedilmek üzere 15
Mayıs 331 tarihinde Yozgat
ahzı asker şubesine teslim
olunan elli yedi şahsın isim

English Translation.

These 57 individuals had been
sent to Chorum ^{on} May 15, 1915, fol-
lowing instructions from the Mi-
nistry of Interior and according
to the order of the Governor of
Yozgat for registration into the
New Organization.

Sir, we forward to you the
register which contains their

ve şöretlerini mübeyyin defterleri takdim kılınır, Efendim.

5 Şubat 335.

Ali: Mühür: Mahpushane

liva-ı Yozgat.

family names and first names with their birthplace, which had previously been delivered to the Recruitment Office at Yozgat.

February 5, 1919.

(Signed): Ali

Seal: Prison, Yozgat District. 1

1. St. James Archives, Jerusalem, No. W^p 532.

LIST OF CRIMINALS SENTENCED FOR VARIOUS CRIMES
RELEASED FROM PRISON AND ARMED

1. Ish Aghasioğlu Abdel Kader, village of Kara Maghara, sentenced for murder.
2. Shehirli Omaroğlu Mustafa, village of Chukur Mezar, sentenced for murder.
3. Kalepji Ker Mehmedoğlu Mehmed, village of Kur^u Huyuk, sentenced for murder.
4. Emilioğlu İjabi Osman, village of Teknezir, sentenced for murder.
5. Hajioğlu Hayreddin, village of Kuru Huyuk, sentenced for murder.
6. Mehmed Beyoğlu Ahmed, village of Sheykhler, sentenced for murder.
7. Hoja İbishoğlu İbrahim, village of Kanleja, sentenced for vandalism.
8. Yusufoğlu Eumer Osman, village of Davulbagh, sentenced for murder.

A total of eight persons.

Transliteration.

English Translation.

Ef'al-ı cinaiyle müte~~h~~
himen mevkuflar bulundukları
halde Dahiliye Nezareti Celi-
lesinin iş'arına atfen 15
Mayıs 331 tarihinde Teşkilât-ı

This is a list of eight
individuals, sentenced for va-
rious crimes, who were released
from prison ^{on} May 15, 1915 at the
Recruitment Office in Yozgat

Cedideye kaydolunmak suretiyle askere sevkedilmek üzere Yozgat ahzı asker şubasına teslim olunan sekiz nefer mevkufin kendilerini müşir defteri bittanzim takdim kılınır, Efendim.

10 Şubat 335.

Ali. Mühür: Mahpushane

Liva-i Yozgat. 1

following instructions received from the Ministry of Interior, for registration into the New Organization for integration into the Army.

February 10, 1919.

(signed): Ali

Seal: Prison of
Yozgat District.

1. St. James Archives, Jerusalem, No. W 534.

1
Ce que nous demandons, nous les opposants.

1- Faire tomber sous le coup de la loi et punir le plus rapidement possible ceux qui ont entraîné l'Etat dans cette guerre, ainsi que ceux qui ont effectivement contribué à leur œuvre néfaste.

2- Appliquer des peines sévères aux auteurs de la déportation et des atrocités, dans la mesure de leur criminalité.

3- Accorder des indemnités à ceux qui ont été lésés de ces atrocités, les dédommager de leurs pertes autant que possible, et les remettre en possession de leurs droits usurpés.

4- Saisir les biens meubles et immeubles de ceux qui ont trempé leurs mains dans le sang.

5- Mettre la main sur les gains illicites réalisés par les perquisitions militaires, par la corporatisme des artisans, et par d'autres manœuvres, et en faire propriété de l'Etat. Poursuivre en justice certaines sociétés privées qui ont bénéficié de ces irrégularités et brigandages.

6- Annuler les concessions à quelques individus, au détriment du gouvernement et indemniser le Trésor des pertes qu'il a subies de ce chef.

7- Confisquer les énormes gains illicites qui ont été assurés par le gouvernement de Saït Halim et de Talât à certains de leurs acolytes.

1918

8 - Ne pas toucher pour leurs convictions politiques aux fonctionnaires supérieurs et subalternes qui ne sont pas coupables devant la loi, car en procédant autrement, nous nous ravalions au nouveau moral des Unionistes.

9 - Eviter d'y faire des personnalités, mais ne pas exagérer ce souci au point de tolérer certains abus personnels commis aux détriments de l'Etat et du peuple. Saper les distributions créées par le gouvernement de Talât et le Siège Central pour caser exclusivement leurs serviteurs. !

1- La Renaissance, No 12, Samedi 21 Déc. 1918. Tiré du SABAH, journal turc paraissant à Constantinople.

(2)

Armenians in the district. He simply refused to carry out the secret orders he received.

He was dismissed from office on August 5, 1915, and replaced by Kemal Bey, Kaymakam of Boghazlian,

Accountant Vehbi Bey, and Feyaz Bey, Chief financial official in Yozgad were leading the opposition against the governor and the Commander.

Shehabeddin Bey, Acting Commander of the 15th Division of Kayseri, in his coded telegram No 168, July 14, 1915, communicated details about the real situation in Yozgad about to his immediate Chief, Miralay Halil Rejai, Acting Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in Ankara.

No 168.

Decoded telegram,

To the Acting Command of the Fifth Army, Ankara.

I have the honor of informing you that the Com-

mandant ~~de~~ Place of Boghazlian has learned

(3)

that some individuals formed in Yozgad a commission to fight the actual government; they are trying to incite the people in order to create a big dangerous movement and so to realise their dishonest intentions. These individuals are provoking ~~to~~ troubles and excitement in ^{Armenian} among the people in the villages of Sari Hamza, Chiftlig, Bouroun Keshla, Chakmak, Chat-el-Kebir, Bebek and Kara Yacoub, provoking troubles between families.

The Acting Commander already sent there a commission to ~~held~~ investigations ^{on} ~~on~~ the place. Major Accountant Vehbi Effendi, and Feyaz Bey, an official of Wakf are ^{on} ~~in~~ list of those who organized the trouble-makers. The Commission ~~has~~ ^{has} not yet ~~send~~ ^{sent} a report. We will communicate you the results of the investigations, when the Commander of the military section will sent the report.

July 14, 1915.

Acting Commander of the 15th Division:

(4)

Signed/Shehabeddin, 1

For the extermination of Armenians, The Party of Young Turks, the government, and their delegates and officials were trying to find all kinds of pretexts, and if they could not find such pretexts, they ~~were~~ simply creating^{ed} them. This was their decision and their goal. They believed that such pretexts, real or imaginary, could justify the State policy of deportation and massacre.

Talaat, Enver, Governors and Commanders issued orders to collect ~~to~~ and preserve all the movements and activities of Armenians ~~to~~ from the date of mobilization, July 1914, in order to justify the deportation and massacre of Armenia.

So they created a state policy of extermination 2.
1. JAT, No 4602.

Krieger, op. cit. p. 139-140.

2. " op. cit. p. 140.

Archival Materials.

Packet 1

Nos U.1000 - F. 255.

Transcripts of the Armenian National Council 1919-1922.

Packet 2

Nos F. 256 - F. 2676.

Reports of Inquiry Commission,

" of Bishop Moushegh,

" of the Secretary.

copies of letters

Booklets

Packet 3

Nos F. 580 - F. 10.

A report in French.

Report concerning the massacres of Smyrna.

A List of letters.

Account registers,

1. Each packet contains many dossiers.

Photos.

The atrocities of Smyrna,
French report relative to the Victims of War.
Several reports, transcriptions.

Packet 4.

Nos 9-11-17-142.

Report of the information Bureau and account registers.

An account register.

French reports and informations.

Letters addressed to Allied High Commissioners.

Informations delivered to Allied High Commissioners.

Informations delivered to Allied High Commissioners.

Packet 5.

Nos 17-143-163.

Lists of Responsible^{Turks} of the Atrocities.

Statistics and memoranda.

Copies of agreements and memoranda.

Letters and Armenian Case, memoranda. 1

Packet 6.

Nos 6.64 - 2.29.

Informations and memoranda.

Notes and reports.

Letters addressed to the Information Bureau.

Dossiers relative to Cilicia.

Packet 7.

Nos 2.30 — 5-52.

Communications by Turkish Officials.

Dossiers relative to Cilicia (Armenian letters)

Letters of Boghos Nubar and Noradounghian.

Dossiers^{er} relative to Cilicia (French letters).

Papers relative to Smyrna

1- Missing Nos 7.673 - 675, 7-928

Packet 8.

Nos. 6-53-6-14.

- 1- Massacres of Erzerum, Cilicia, Kastamouni.
- 2- Informations and Statistics. -
- 3- Dossiers relative to Eastern Thrace.
- 4- Transcriptions of Congresses.
- 5- General Informations concerning Provinces.
- 6- The transcription of Armeno-Greek Council.

Packet 9.

Nos. 6-15-6-940.

Memoranda and reports relative to Turks
Letters addressed to the Patriarchate.

Memorandum concerning the Armenian Case.
Report relative to War victims.

Reports concerning massacres and deportations.
Foreign reports.

Armenian reports (of Damadian)

Reports concerning Var from Bishop Mou-
shegh to primate Torkom.

Other papers.

Reports from Cilicia.

French and English letters.

Transcriptions of interviews. 1)

Packet 10.

Q-941-J-57.

Dossier of Tekeyan (Q-941-J-293)

~~Item~~ Informations concerning the members of
the Union and Progress Party.

Lists of Responsible Turks in the pro-
vinces.

Informations concerning the Kemalist
Delegation.

Transcriptions of the Nation Council

1) Missing Nos Q-300-Q-329.

Letters and Reports mixed with transcriptions. 1)

Packet 11.

Nos J-58 - J-982

- 1- Informations 1920.
- 2- Reports concerning those responsible of massacres, and the structure of the Turkish Government.
- 3- Reports from the provinces and districts.
- 4- Letters of the Armenian National Delegation.
- 5- A dossier containing reports about the district

Packet 12.

Nos J.983 - L-32.

- 1- List of ~~Turkish~~ responsible Turks.
- 2- Same List in Armenian.
- 3- Liberation of Armenian orphans and widows

1) Missing Nos A-306, A-525.

2) Missing No J.104.

- 7
- 4- A booklet relative ^{to} of Independant Armenia.
 - 5- A view of Armenian History in French
78 pages.
 - 6- Reports relative to The Turkish Govern-
ment officials.
 - 7- Dossier about Cilicia.

Packet 13 .

Nos L-33 - p. 10.

- 1- Several letters.
- 2- Transcriptions of the National Delegation.
- 3- The Armenian Question in Armenian
(pages 90).
- 4- Letters of the National Delegation.
- 5- The trials against Turks.
- 6- Reports concerning the massacres in the
provinces.
- 7- Letters and reports etc.

Packet 14.

Nos p-11 - O- 42.

- 1- Letters and reports in Armenian concerning
the provinces (p-11 - p 431).

- 2- Letters and reports addressed to European Authorities in Constantinople. Armenian Statistics and accusations against the Greeks, (μ-432- μ-518).
- 3- Copies of telegrams (μ-519- μ-558).
- 4- Letters, reports, correspondance with foreign officials (μ-559- μ-867).
- 5- Reports concerning the situation in four dioceses (μ-868- μ-935).
- 6- Notes and Turkish papers concerning the massacres in the district of Amassia. (μ-936- D-42).

Packet 15.

Nos D-43 - G-41.

- 1- Reports concerning the insuccess of the Armenian army - Circular-Committee for Propagande.
- 2- The interviews of Khadissian.
- 3- Letters addressed to French Government, reports concerning the petitions of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic.
- 4- Letters of the National Delegation

and the Peace Conference.

- 5- Memorandum of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic, (D-167 - D-190, 24 pages)
- 6- Dossier of Armenian orphans (English, French, Armenian).
- 7- Reports, informations, foreign reports, English, French memoranda (D-293 - D-428).
- 8- Informations delivered to American News Media.
- 9- Papers of the Armenian federation, concerning Turkish responsibility of massacres.
- 10- The trial of Turkish Nationalists (Milli) (D-504 - D-507).
- 11- Armenians and occidental civilization
Two copies, translation -
- 12- Informations, Telegrams, letters. 1)

Packet 16.

Nos 4-42 - 4-117.

1- Talat Pasha (4-42 - 4-72)

1- Missing D-232.

- 2- The responsibility of massacres.
- 3- American correspondence, memoranda.
- 4- The Armenian property - lands.
- 5- Reports from Turkish officials.
- 6- The statistic of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire (G-72 - G-423)
- 7- Reports concerning the massacres.
- 8- Table - Statistics -
- 9- The Situation in the provinces (French) after the Armistice of 1918 (G-424 - h-117) 1)

Packet 17.

Nos h-118 - 2-123.

- 1- Turkish Letters (h-118 - 2-194)
- 2- Talat Pasha.
- 3- Memorandum concerning Cilicia and deportation of Armenians.
- 4- Letters and memoranda.
- 5- Agreements etc

1) Missing Nos G-124, G-146.

- 6- Five booklet (Turkish in Armenian characters)
- 7- Letters of Armenian National Delegation.
- 8- National Communication, etc
- 9- Dossier of Abraham Der Hagopian. 1)

Packet 18-

Nos 2-124 - 17-3.

- 1- Letter of the Armenian National Delegation.
- 2- Several memoranda and informations.
- 3- Les Souffrances Arméniennes et l'assistance (52 pages) -
- 4- Armenian correspondance from provinces.
- 5- Allied declarations concerning the Armenian massacres.
- 6- The register of the Information Bureau.
- 7- French Informations
- 8- A booklet: The Events in Kayseri. 2)

Packet 19.

Nos 17-4 - 150

- 1- Missing. Nos 124, 2-16.
- 2- Missing. 2-272, 2-777

- 12
1. Armenian letters addressed to Der-Ha-gopians (7.4 - 7.115)
 2. Armenian letters addressed to The National ~~Delegation~~ Patriarchate.
 3. Letters from Rodosto, German papers.
 4. Reports and memoranda.
 5. Transcriptions of National Council (7.659 - 7.721).
 6. A register containing copies (1919-1922) (7.749 - 7.150).

Packet 20.
Nos 7.151 - 7.229.

1. Registered copies, pages 113, ~~Ways~~ 12, 1919. ~~3-7~~
January 29, 1921.
2. Registered copies, pages 79, September 4, 1912
to November 11.
3. Registered copies, pages 386, September 4,
1913, to January 1, 1914.
4. Registered copies, pages 153, October 29,
1913.
5. Registered Copies, pages 500, October 1913,
September 4.

Packet 21.

Nos w. 230 - d. 18.

- 1- Turkish Papers, w. 230 - w. 326.
- 2- Turkish papers, w. 327 - w. 579,
- 3- Handwritings, little booklet,
- 4- II Register of transcriptions, of several Commissions, June 1913, 6.
- 5- Account register.
- 6- Armenian reports,
- 7- Aperçu général sur les finances des Provinces Arméniennes.
- 8- Russian papers.
- 9- Papers concerning to general Inspectors.
- 10- Reports and letters.
- 11- A booklet published and booklets concerning the Reforms.

Packet 22.

Nos d-19 - 2-151

- 1- Dossiers of Turks responsible of Armenian massacres. (d-19 - d. 554).
- 2- Turkish papers, d. 555 - d. 598.
- 3- Informations concerning the finances and

and the political situation of the provinces, in French, J-599-J-818.

4- Two Turkish booklets, published, J-819-J-820-

5- Reports from provinces, informations and requests (J-821-K-151).

Packet 23.

Nos K-152-K-967.

1- Plans of Reforms from the National Patriarchate and The National Delegation and Talks with The Embassies, K-153-K-364,

2- Russians programs concerning the Reforms and plannings, (No 1, dossiers 13-38, (K-365-K-588.)

3- Correspondance of Boghos Nubar Pasha concerning Reforms, 1913-1914 (K-589-K-803.)

4- Letters of Boghos Pasha (K-804-K-967) 1)

1) Missing: K-423,
K-445.

Packet 24.

Nos 7.968- 6.789.

- 1- Letters addressed to Etchmiadzin from foreign countries, as well as to Petersburg, Tiflis, Bitlis, Vienna, Egypt, Japan, Rumania, Britain, Australia, America, Bulgaria, Paris, Salonica.
- 2- Reports of Delegates (6-298- 6.460)
- 3- Reasons for Reforms, Plans and forms, 6-461- 6.800.
- 4- Report of The Commission for Guaranties and relative informations.

Packet 25.

Published.

- 1- 46 Turkish papers, Takvim-i Vakayi,
- 2- 61 big and little maps,
- 3- 89 papers, communications, orders, and three maps,
- 4- A cipher dictionary.
- 5- 33 photos of Turkish documents.
- 6- A dossier of Armenian Names.

Escape from Turkish
Prisons

700.000

200.000

35
20.000

Dr. Reshid Bey, Governor-General of Diarbekir, promised to save the daughter of Karagueuzian family. To this effect he took from the father 20.000 Turkish Pounds. He kept the daughter only four days, after ^{ad} abusing her, he killed her and had the father massacred. ^{having}

According to a telegram signed by Reshid Bey, he and his ~~T~~ Teskilat-ı Mahsusa ~~X~~ chete-gangs massacred 120.000 (one hundred twenty thousand) Armenians in the province of Diarbekir,

Official Turkish Text

Translation

Diyarbakir'den sevk-
olunan Ermenilerin
yüz-yirmi-bin nüfusa
(120.000) balığ oldeğü
hakkındaki Dahiliye

The number of the
Armenians deported from
Diarbakir reached one
hundred twenty thousand (120.000);
evidence is provided by

1- La Rev. no. 53, Saturday, February 1, 1919,
from the Turkish daily SÖZ

Nezaretine keşide ettiği 15 Eylül 1331 tarihli şifre, Vakayinin derece-i şumul ve ehemmiyetine, irayeye kâfidir. (Tertib 12, vesika 1.)

the coded telegram of the Governor Reshid addressed to the Ministry of the Interior on September 15, 1915. This proves the proportion and importance of the events (massacres). (Dossier 12, document 1.) 2

The ~~governor~~ ^{Vali} General of Diarbekir, Dr. Reshid Bey, was arrested by Turkish Authorities earlier in December 1918 and imprisoned at Bekir-Ağa-Bölüğü, Constantinople, for trial by the Turkish Extraordinary ~~crimes~~ Court-Martial. He was already examined by the Inquiry Commission, and his dossier ~~was~~ was prepared for indictment. 3

He got many liberties in the prison. He was allowed to go to Turkish baths, to cash checks from banks, receive every

2- Takvim-i Vakayi ~~Divan-i Harb-i~~
~~Örfi Muhakemat-i Zabit Ceridesi~~,
official Turkish ^{organ} journal, No 3540, p. 7.

3- La Revue No 7, Sunday, December 15, 1918, from Turkish daily Tasfir-i Efkâr.

kind of visitors. He went to cash a check from a bank, he was escorted by a body-guard. When getting out from the bank, he was kidnapped, as well as his guard, both in a black limousine, and he disappeared. 4,

Mustafa Bey, and Captain Jemal Bey, respectively Director and Military Commander of the prison were dismissed and brought before the Court-Martial.

Promises were made to grant amounts of money to those who could denounce the whereabouts of Reshid or to help arrest him. 5

A Greek, namely Dimitri, the ~~Chauffeur~~^{driver} of ~~ex~~^{former} Vali Reshid was arrested with two other ~~chauffeurs~~^{drivers}, also Greek. A Commission composed of Armenians, was formed to arrest Reshid. 6

Turkish Military Authorities, as well as the Turkish Police, began pursuit for the recapture of Reshid. 7

4- La Revue, No 48, Monday, January 27, 1919.

5- La Revue No 49, Tuesday, January 28, 1919.

6- La Revue, No 50, Wednesday, January 29, 1919.

7- La Revue No 51, " , February 5, 1919.

Dr. Husein Bey recognized Dr. Reshid at Flammers Avenue, Constantinople; he called Police, 8

With his revolver Dr. Reshid committed suicide, when policemen approached ~~for him~~ ^{to} ~~him~~ ^{him} for arrest. 9.

Prior to his escape from prison, the director of Milli Agency, Husein Tosun Bey, brother of Reshid, had paid him a long visit. Husein Kadri Bey, ~~for~~ ^{former} Deputy for Carassi, Haji Ahmed Bey, a notable of Sari-yar, paid him visits at prison. 10.

By order of Yaver Pasha, Minister of War, Ahmed Fevzi Pasha, Military Governor of Constantinople, was arrested in charge of negligence for the ^{evacuation} escape of Reshid Bey from prison. 11

Lieut. Harun Bey, ^{former} ~~an~~ aide-de camp of Dr. Reshid, also escaped from prison. 12

8. ~~La Ren~~ ^{La Ren}, No. 60, Saturday, February 8, 1919.

9. ~~La Ren~~ ^{La Ren}, No 63, Wednesday, February 12, 1919.

10. ~~La Ren~~ ^{La Ren}, No 50, Wednesday, January 29, 1919.

11. ~~La Ren~~ ^{La Ren}, No 48, Monday, " 27, 1919,

12. ~~La Ren~~ ^{La Ren}, No 287, Tuesday, November 4, 1919.

5

Halil Pasha, Uncle of Enver Pasha, ^{former} ~~ex-~~ Commandant de Place at Constantinople, at the same time prominent organizer of the ^{of} ~~the~~ Tes-kilat-i Mahsusa ^{of} chete-gangs for the extermination of the Armenian race, (13) and Kuchuk Talaat Bey, member of the Union and Progress Party's Central Committee, escaped from Turkish prison on August 9, 1919. 14

Lieut. Colonel Ali Bey, Military Director of the Prison and his assistant Lieut. Yusuf Zia Bey, were held responsible for the evasion. 15. ^{of} Reshid.

13. Takvim-i Vakayi, No 3553, coded telegrams of Halil Pasha, p. 69, Telegrams dated November 13, 1914, November 16, 1914.

14. La Reue No 216, Thursday, August 12, 1919.

15. La Reue No 220, Sunday, August 17, 1919.

The cabinet of Tevfik Pasha (November 10, 1918 to March 3, 1919) ^{was} ~~were~~ more interested ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ ^{ing} ~~their~~ ^{its} activities against the attacks of the Teceddud, ^{the reformed} Union and Progress ^{Party} ~~reformed~~, rather than ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ ^{ing} make final decisions to ~~arrest~~ and try those responsible for the Genocide.

However, ^{earlier} ~~in~~ December 1918, Dr. Reshid Bey, Governor-General ^{Va'li} of Diarbekir, and then of Ankara, Muammer Bey, Governor General of Sivas and then of Konia, Saghirzade Sabih Bey, Governor-General ^{Va'li} of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, and then of Erzerum, Memduh Bey, Mutesarif of Erzinjan, promoted Governor-General ^{Va'li} of Mosul, and Majid Bey, Supervisor of civil transportation, and Responsible ^{Executive} Delegate of the Union and Progress Party at Erzinjan, were arrested and put in custody at Constantinople, for trial. They were responsible for the ~~max~~ deportation and massacre of the Armenians in their respective provinces and districts. 4

4- La Kev. No 7, Sunday, December 15, 1918,
from Tasfir-i Efkar.

Jamanaq, December 1, 1918.

Kemal Bey, Kaymakam of Boghazlian, promoted provisional Mutesarif ~~of~~ of Yozgat, and Major Tefik Bey, Jendarmerie Commander of Yozgat, were already examined by the Inquiry Commission at Constantinople on December 15 and 16, 1918. (5) They were held in custody and their dossiers were prepared for trial by the Extraordinary Court Martial.

The same Inquiry Commission presided over by Mazhar Bey, issued many warrants of arrest simultaneously and proportionally with the revelations and ^{denunciations} ~~denouncements~~ made both in the office during ^{the} examinations and in Turkish official documents ^{which were} handed over to the Inquiry Commission, as many high ranking officials and officers had received ^{subpoenaed} ~~subpoena~~ to appear before the Inquiry Commission ~~for~~ (as witnesses for testimony or examinations). **for investigation**

5. IAI, No W 489-W492

Mahmud Kiamil Pasha, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Third Ottoman Army on the Front of the Caucasus in 1915, and Under-Secretary of State at the War Office in 1919, was invited for an examination before the Inquiry Commission. He was very deeply implicated in the affairs of deportation and massacre of the Armenians living in the ~~six~~^{seven} provinces, Trebizond, Erzerum, ^{Diarbekir}, Bitlis, Van, Mamuret-ul-Aziz and Sivas, under his military jurisdiction. He had issued ~~and~~ orders and instructions in coded circulars relative to the deportation and massacre of the Armenians.

According to the contents of the existing documents signed by Mahmud Kiamil Pasha, after his examination, the Inquiry Commission issued a warrant of arrest and the ex-Commander-in-Chief ^{in 1915} and the Under-Secretary of War ^{in 1919} ~~was~~ arrested for trial by the Extraordinary Court Martial. 6

5 - La Rev. No. 36, Wednesday, January 15, 1919.
 " No. 37, Thursday, " 16, 1919,

The most horrible massacres were perpetrated in the ~~the~~^{these} provinces under his jurisdiction and orders were issued by the General Headquarters of Mahmud Kiamil Pasha in Toktum, province of Erzerum.

In general, all the arrests made by the Turkish Authorities on their own initiative were only ~~in~~^{on} charges of deportations and massacres of the Armenians, ~~as~~ since long as the Allied Authorities at Constantinople had not suggested or made formal written ~~and~~^{or} oral demands ~~to~~^{that} the Turkish Government ~~to make~~ also arrests ~~for other~~^{because} on charges ^{other} than the massacres, or they did not make ~~the~~^{arrests} themselves. In the meantime, Turkish Moslem representatives from Trebizond, Samsun, Gumush-hane, Shabin-Karahisar, Nisicar, Merzifun, Bayburt and Lazistan, held meetings in the palace of Hilmi Bey at Chamberli-Tash, Constantinople ^{where they} delivered long speeches ~~these~~ and, after deliberations, they made the following

decisions;

1- We urge the Government to proceed soon, ^{and} arrest and punish the authors and accomplices of the deportations of the Armenians;

2- Claim the application of the system of decentralization. ⁷

Turkish newspapers emphasized and pointed out that it was really ironical to arrest only three Governors General and some other subordinate officials and officers, ^{and} urged the Government to issue more and more warrants of arrests. ⁸

"Alemdar" pointed out that the Turkish administration ^{ive} and judicial authorities were really inactive, ^{and} that foreigners would consider that ^{me} ^{did} ~~Turks~~ do not deserve to rule the country ^{because they were} ~~as they are~~ incapable ^{of doing so.} Perhaps they would ~~they~~ allege that ^{since the Turks were incapable} ~~Turkish incapacity~~.

7. La Rev. No 7, Sunday, December 15, 1918.

8. La Rev. No 49, Tuesday, January 28, 1919, from "Sabah".

of securing safe custody, ^{they} would themselves administer the Turkish prisons. 9

At Constantinople, an Armenian lady of Yozgat recognized Feyaz Bey, director of Finances and President of the Commission ~~liquid~~ of Liquidation of Armenian « Abandoned Goods » in Yozgat. Turkish Police arrested Feyaz Bey for trial. 10

According to the Armenian ⁹ Daily Verchin Loorn, Turkish Police arrested ~~six~~ sixty high ranking officials and officers by order of the Council of Ministers, on January 30, 1919. Thirty-two of these sixty were officials, and twenty-eight military officers. The Warrants of arrest were made by decision of the Council of Ministers. 11

- 1- Halil Bey, ex-President of the Assembly of Representatives,
- 2- Kemal Bey, Special Delegate of the

9- La Rev. No. 49, Thursday, January 28, 1919
from the Turkish newspaper « Alemdar ».

10- La Rev. No 23, Thursday, January 2, 1919.

11- La Rev. No 52, Friday, January, 1919.
Jamanag, January 31, 1919 and February 1, 1919.

Union and Progress Party at Constantinople and Minister of Food Supplies. A deposit in the bank in his name was seized, an amount of one million two hundred thousand Turkish Pounds, or in American dollars \$2,000,000.

- 3- Ismail Zombolat Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior.
- 4- Midhat Shukri Bey, Secretary General of the Union and Progress Party's Central Committee, ex-Deputy.
- 5- Zia Gökalp Bey, member of the Union and Progress Party's Central Committee, Pan-Turanist Ideologist, Professor at University.
- 6- Tersifiki Hadi Bey, Chief of the Political Section in the Direction of Police, at Constantinople.
- 7- Emmanuel Carasso Efeendi, Spanish Jew, lawyer, Chief of ^{the} Masonic Lodge at Salonika, ex-Deputy for Salonika.
- 8- Rahmi Bey, ex-Governor General of Smyrna.

- 9- Husein Kadri Bey, ex-Deputy for Carassi.
- 10- Husein Jahid Bey, ex-Vice-President of the Ottoman Chamber and Special Delegate of the Ottoman Bond holders. Kemal Bey, President of the Commission for investigations in the Direction of the Police, held an investigation at the home of Husein Jahid Bey and seized ~~on~~ there many important Turkish official documents. 13
- 11- Suleyman Saudi Bey, ex-Deputy for Lazistan.
- 12- Osman Bey, Governor-General of Bursa.
- 13- Javid Bey, ex-Minister of Finances,
- 14- Ahmed Shukri Bey, Minister of Public Education and a member of the Three-Member Executive Committee for massacre.

13. Jamagat, February 1, 1919.

- 15- Bedreddin Bey, ex-acting Governor-General of Diarbekir.
- 16- Dr. Rushdi Bey, brother of Dr. Nazim Bey, Health Inspector, Special Delegate to Ankara, prepared furnaces, ~~in~~ which he ~~is~~ ^{in which he} refilled up with quicklime and ~~burned therein~~ the corpses of the Armenian deportees already massacred.
- 17- Nejdet Bey, official in the department of food Supplies.
- 18- Veli Bey, Vice-Chairman in the Direction of Deportees.
- 19- Ismail Hakki Bey, member of the State Council,
- 20- Ahmed Nessimi Bey, Minister for Foreign affairs.
- 21- Salah Jimjuz Bey, ex-Deputy for Constantinople.
- 22- Fevzi Bey, ex-Deputy for Diarbekir.
- 23- Zulfi Bey, ex-Deputy for Diarbekir.
- 24- Kehya Ferid Bey, ex-Deputy for Bursa.

- 25- Dervish Bey, ex-Middle-man of Enver Pasha.
- 26- Fazil Bey, Defterdar (revenue officer) at Constantinople.
- 27- Muhieddine Bey, Editor of Tanin, organ of the Union and Progress Party.
- 28- Kenan Bey, representative of the Ministry of justice
- 29- Faik Bey, Kaymakam of Marzifun.
- 30- Seyfi Bey, ex-Vice-Chairman at the General Headquarters of the Union and Progress Party. 14
- 31- Ahmed Azhahief, ex-Deputy for Shabin Karahissar. 15
- 32- Mustafa Abdul Halik Bey, ^{brother-in-law of Talaat} Vali of Bitlis, then of Aleppo, then Under-Secretary of State in the Department of the Int. 16

- 14- Jamanag, ^{March 11} February 11, 1919 and Feb. 2, 1919
La Revue No 85, Thursday, March 11, 1919
- 15- Jamanag, ^{March} February 13, 1919
- 16- " March 18, 1919

The Military Authorities at Constantinople arrested;

- 1- Mahmud Kiamil Pasha, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Third Ottoman Army on the front of the Caucasus and actually under-Secretary of the State at ^{the} War office,
- 2- Colonel Seyfeddin Bey, ex-Chief of Information at ^{the} War office,
- 3- Yevad Bey, ex-Commandant de Place at Constantinople and prominent leader of the Tezkilât-ı Mahsusat.
- 4- Salim Bey, ex-Chief of the officers of the Military prison at Constantinople,
- 5- Suleyman Numan Pasha, ex-President of the Army Health Service ^{He} ~~he~~ delivered a medical certificate to Ismail Hakkı Bey, who escaped.
- 6- Ferik Vehib Pasha, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Third Ottoman Army in the front of the Caucasus, responsible for the massacres at Batum and Erzerum.

- 7- Rıza Bey, member of the Union and Progress Central Committee and Commander of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsus chete-gangs at Trebizond.
- 8- Fevzi Pasha, Military Governor of Constantinople, responsible for the escape from prison of Dr. Reshid Bey, ex-Governor General of Diarbekir.
- 9- Mahir Bey, Gendarmerie Commanding officer.
- 10- Halil Pasha, uncle of Enver, ex-Commandant de Place at Constantinople, prominent organizer and leader of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsus chete-gangs.
- 11- Seyfi Bey, ex-Director Second Section at the Military General Headquarters, Constantinople.
- 12- Major İzzet Bey, ex-Director of the Military Hospital at Van.
- 13- Arif Bey, Colonel, Commander in the Area of İmranlı, Adana Province

20

18

14 - Rifaat Bey, Captain, Commander of
chete-gangs. 17 ~~15~~

17. La Ree ✓ No. 85, Thursday, March 11, 1919
Jamanag, March 11, 1919

Mehmed Ali Bey, Minister of Internal Affairs, made to a Turkish editor the following declarations concerning the arrests:

"It is true that arrests were effected in the provinces. However, these arrests are not effected, as you state, by administrative measures. For most of the cases there is a plaintiff. When one is denounced as ^{an} individual who allegedly committed a crime, or who allegedly participated in crimes, ^{he} is naturally arrested and sent forth with his dossier to the judge of instruction who is especially assigned the task of examining the cases of deportations; the judge of instruction in turn sends him here. Such detainees will be tried by the Court Martial and acquitted, if the culpability is not corroborated. 18

The former minister of the Interior Ali Fethi Bey, Okyar, was released for lack of proof and evidence, But

further examination brought evidence and the judge of instruction had a right to have ~~make~~ him again arrested. We arrest every person who is denounced as guilty, and when the Government acquires conviction of culpability, ... 18

The question of trial was very complicated, as expressed by Richard Webb, British High Commissioner at Constantinople in a telegram dated April 3, 1919, addressed to Foreign Office, London:

"I will send you copies of lists handed to the Turkish Government by next mail but they are still far from complete.

"To punish all persons guilty of Armenian atrocities would necessitate wholesale executions of Turks tried, I therefore suggest punishment should rather take the form of nationally dismemberment" 19

18. La Ren N° 124, Saturday, April 26, 1919.

19. Emphasized by K.

of late Turkish Empire and, individually, in trial of high officials such as these on my lists whose fate will serve as an example.

Those arrested appear now to be kept in considerable safer custody than heretofore and this being so I propose subject to approval not to demand their surrender but to continue instead to obtain more arrests. 20

Many criminals were arrested in Marash and brought to justice before Court Martial. Ismail Kemal Bey, former Mutesarif of Marash, then promoted Vali of Sivas, and other high ranking officials of the same district ^{were} tried as well as their accomplices. They were arrested by order of the Attorney-General, Ali Tak-takzade' Bey, who killed many Armenians orphans, ^{was} also tried with his colleagues. 21

(Suzan)

20 - P.R.O. E 41634, Telegram No. 647, April 3, 1919.

21 - La Ren. No. 169, Saturday, June 18, 1919, and La Ren. No. 118, Friday, April 18, 1919.

The number of the Union and Progress members arrested and detained in custody reached one hundred fifty-eight. This total does not comprise military commanders and officers. 22

However, Turkish newspapers criticized the civil and military authorities pointing out that the arrests made ~~were~~ never had to be completed. The Alemdar resumed in an article: "Arrests are not complete", and in addition made the following remarks: "We observe lacunae in the arrests made by the cabinet of Ferid Pasha. The supporters of the Unionist gang, ~~who~~ under the name of so called "Deputies" were settled in the Ottoman Chamber. We are in the presence of a considerable crime, and those who committed such crime, proudly are circulating up and down among the people. Why deputies are not arrested? >> 23
Why aren't the deputies arrested?" 23

22 - La Reue No 119, Saturday, April 19, 1919,

23 - La Reue No 107, Saturday, April 5, 1919,
from "Alemdar"

The Turkish newspaper pointed out that the deputies had never accomplished their duties; ^Tthey applauded the Union and Progress Party and its Government when deportations and massacre were going on, and many of these ^{participated} directly or indirectly. ~~participated in~~ - 24

British Military Authorities at Antakya made a drastic decision and issued on February 12, 1919, a general warrant of arrest concerning Turks who had participated directly or indirectly in the deportation and massacre of the Armenians in the districts of Antakya, province of Aleppo.

British Military Police arrested one hundred sixty individuals responsible for ^{the} crime of massacre and immediately exiled them to Sudan. They were all leaders and members of the Union and Progress Party. 25

There is no evidence to prove

24 - "La Revue" No 107, Saturday, April 5, 1919, from "Aleksandar".

25 - "La Renaissance" No 66, Saturday, February 15, 1919.

what was the final issue of this collective arrest and exile ~~issue~~ in Sudan.

According to Verchim Looz, ~~an Armenian newspaper~~, the French Authorities in Adana captured in the village of Sheikh Murad twelve members of a band who had perpetrated massacres. They brought them under escort to Adana and shot them publicly in a square. 25

+ Major Mills, liaison British officer at Antakya, in ^{the} company of Mr Meril, Director of the American College, ~~met~~ on February 4, 1919, ^{met} the Mutesarif in the Governorate, and urged him to hand over all Turkish official telegrams, documents and official correspondence exchanged during the period of 1914-1918 between the Ministry of the Interior and the Governorate of the Province of Aleppo and of the District of Antakya. The Mutesarif made him know that

26 - Ha Rev. No. 281. Tuesday, October 28, 1919.

Without a Special authorization of the Government he could not deliver the official documents.

But British soldiers armed with machine-guns had already encircled the building of the Governorate. Major Milss entered the archives accompanied by an Armenian, who ~~selected~~ made a selection of the important official documents. Major Milss took them with him.

The British High Commissioner at Constantinople, Admiral Calthorpe, approved the attitude of Major Milss and reported to the Foreign Office on June 27, 1919, despite official protest from Turkish Foreign Affairs. 26.

26, P.R.O. 1099/M. 1159.

The British High Commission told the Turkish Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 28, 1919 that the British ~~Auth~~ Government decided to have proper punishment inflicted on those responsible for Armenian massacres. ¹ The Turkish Government ~~carried out~~

Admiral Calthorpe said: "It will be absolutely necessary to act through the Turkish Authorities of which of course the Sultan is the Chief, and I think he is sincere in his ^{enmity} ~~enmity~~ to the Committee [of the U. & P. P.] of which practically all those whom we desire to seize are members." ²

Also in another telegram to ^{the} Foreign office dated January 28, 1919, he reminded that England, France and Russia had made ~~an~~ ~~the~~ following official ^{and public} statement.

- 1 - P.R.O., E1364/5056/14 - Report of the High Commission to Foreign Office, January 22, 1919.
- 2 - 1364/5056/14.

" It was pointed out to the Government that when massacres become known in England, British Statesmen had promised ^{the} civilized world that persons concerned would be held responsible and that it was ^{the} firm intention of His Majesty's Government to fulfil ^{this} promise. " 3

On May 23, 1915 Britain, France and Russia had made the following ^{official} publication,

" For about the last month, Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and often the help of the Ottoman Authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April (1915), at Erzerum, Terjan, Egin, Bihlis, Sassoun, Moush, Zeitun and in all Cilicia.

Inhabitants of about a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated. In the town itself the Armenians' quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time, the Ottoman Government at Constantinople is ^{raging} against the inoffensive Armenian population.

"In ^{the} face of these fresh crimes committed by Turkey, the Allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold all the members of the Ottoman Government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres." 4

In reply the Foreign Office recommended on February 5, 1919 "to instruct the Turkish Government to hand over prisoners selected by us [British] for detention in Malta." 5

^{Exactly} Just on February 5, 1919, the Extraordinary Court Martial started at Constantinople the first session of the trial of ^{the} Yozgat atrocities. ~~as~~ Kemal Bey, governor, Tewfik Bey, Gendarmerie Commander, and Feyaz Bey, Finance Official at Yozgat, had ~~already been examined~~ by the Inquiry Commission (since December 1918). It officially stated the trial had to be ended within

4. F.O. 371/2488. See the Turkish denial ~~in~~ of massacre, and the official statement that functionaries in the above mentioned provinces did nothing against the Ottoman Government and Turkish Population. "Aspirations et Agissements Révolutionnaires, des Comités Arméniens avant et après la proclamation de la Constitution ottomane, Constantinople 1917; pp. 318-320.

1-5-P.R.O. 1364/5056/4.

days or at least one week. However, the verdict was delivered April 8, 1919, after more than two months.

According to a memorandum delivered by Ryan, political advisor at the British High Commission at Constantinople, on April 18, 1919, the question of arrests was presented as follows:

"As I understand it, it was decided when Ferid Pasha came into power [March 3, 1919 K] to suspend fulfilment of our [British K] instructions to demand the arrest and surrender of various classes of criminals, and to continue, except in the case of persons guilty of ill-treatment of prisoners of war, to confine ourselves [British K] to suggesting to the Turks the names of people whose arrest and trial would be useful. It was understood ^{not?} I think that we were, in ordinary cases, ^{and?} to make categorical demands as to assume responsibility for arrests, (but rather) to assist the Turkish Government

Since you use "but rather" this implies a previous negative.

With all ^{the} information in our ^{possession} power. In pursuance of this policy, I have given certain lists to the Turks. I have refrained in general from appearing to urge officially that arrests should be made. As a matter of fact the arrests made have been numerous and I believe they include most of our [British K] suggestions except where people have escaped ». 6

Following the telegrams of the High Commission to The Foreign Office, London, dated March 11, 1919, it was pointed out: « Whilst therefore, in accordance with your [Lord Curzon K] instructions I have sent in the note demanding the surrender, I propose for the present to be content with the arrest so long as they proceed in a satisfactory manner, and the arrested are kept in secure

custody. -- 7

In addition, the High Commission assured the Foreign office on March 11, 1919, that ^{the} new Grand Vizier Damad Ferid Pasha's "new Government has commenced making fresh arrests with commendable energy." -- 8.

As a matter of fact circular orders and instructions were dispatched to Governors-General in the provinces and districts of Anatolia to issue warrants of arrest.

Dr. Ali Saib Bey, Supervisor of Health in the state hospital of ^{the} Crescent at Trebizond, who had American children poisoned, was arrested with others responsible for the atrocities perpetrated in the same province. 9

34 7 - 1364/5056/14,

35 8 - 1364/5056/14.

36 9 - Yamanaka ✓, February 25, 1919

In Erzerum many murderers, criminals and chete-gang leaders were arrested as Jafer Bey, of Abu-Hindi village, Arslan Bey, Hafiz Arslan Bey, Vehbi Bey, Shevki Bey, Sabri Bey, Muharreem Bey, Janib Bey, his brother Hakki Bey, Merhul Bey, Mahmud Bey, Mustafa Bey, etc, etc. 10

At Constantinople the Council of Ministers, ^{which} ~~who~~ ^{hesitated for a} long time ~~hesitated~~ ~~in hesitation~~, finally on March 10, 1919, issued warrants of arrest, and Turkish police imprisoned for trial the following personalities responsible for the deportations and massacres of the Armenians.

- 1- Prince Said Halim Pasha, Grand-Vizier since 1913 to February 1917. ~~He said~~ signed Imperial edicts.
- 2- Musa Kiazim Bey, Sheikh-ul-Islam.

3) 10 - Jamnanag ✓, March 9, 1919.

- 3- Hairi Efeedi, ex-Sheikh-ul-Islam.
- 4- Rifaat Bey, ex-Minister of Finance, and President of the Ottoman Chamber Senate.
- 5- Halil Bey, of Mentesh, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ex-President of the Ottoman Chamber.
- 6- Ahmed Shukri Bey, ex-Minister of Public Education, and ex-member of the Three-Member Executive Committee for Massacres.
- 7- Ahmed Nessim Bey, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- 8- Ali Munif Bey, ex-Undersecretary of State in the Department of the Interior, ex-Governor of Lebanon, and ex-Minister of Public Works.
- 9- Pirizade Ibrahim Bey, ex-Minister of Justice, ex-Senator.
- 10- Ismail Mushtak Bey, ex-First Secretary of the Senate.
- 11- Ali Fethi Bey, (Okyar), ex-Minister of the Interior, October 14 to November 9, 1918.

- 12 - Habib Bey, ex-Deputy for Boleu.
- 13 - Hilmi Bey, ex-Deputy for Ankara.
- 14 - Hasan Fehmi Bey, ex-Responsible Delegate of ~~the~~ Union and Progress Party at Kastamuni.
- 15 - Ahmed Emin Bey, Editor-in-chief of ~~Vakit~~ Vakit.
- 16 - Jelal Nuri Bey, Chief editor of ~~ATTI~~ ATTI.
- 17 - Osman Bey, legal advisor in the Department of The Interior.
- 18 - Salah Jimjor Bey, ex-Deputy, Mudafa-i Milli.
- 19 - Fuad Bey, ex-Director of Telephone.
- 20 - Ismail Hakki Bey, of Sabanja, Owner of the ~~ISTIKLAL~~ ISTIKLAL.
- 21 - Izzet Bey, Member of the Union and Progress Party's Central Committee.
- 22 - Hoja Hasace Fehmi, ex-Deputy

for Sinope.

23- Reshad Bey, Director of the Political Section of Police at Constantinople.

24- Hilmi Bey, tradesman at Anatol Khan.

25- Hakki Bey, Responsible Delegate at Shkodra.

26- Ali Shauri Bey, official at Karamusal,

27- Ne'ji hi Bey,

28- Ömer Mumtaz Bey, ex-Deputy for Kayseri

The Turkish Authorities were interested in arresting only those responsible for massacres. In addition, British Authorities at Constantinople had demanded more and more arrests and the surrender of Turks to the Allies.

Following the instructions received from ^{The} Foreign Office ⁱⁿ London, the British High Commission demanded ~~earlier~~ ^{in early February, 1919,} February 1919, of the Turkish Government, the surrender of Turks concerned with:

1. Failure to comply with ^{The} Armistice,
2. Impeding the execution of the Armistice,
3. Insolence to British Commanders,
4. Ill-treatment of British prisoners of war,
5. Outrages on Germans and other subject races,
6. Participation in looting, destruction of property, etc.
7. Other breaches of ^{The} laws and Customs of War...

These were the charges specifically expressed by British Authorities. However, there were the Allied ~~Offices~~ Authorities, British, French and Italian, who were supposed to act collectively, and

1. E. 21128. All emphases in the text.

Big

~~And~~ above all, the ~~Great~~ Four in Paris preparing ^{the} Peace-Treaty with Turkey, and the Armenian Government in Erevan, one of the Allies ~~and~~ the most interested one.

British Law Officers of the Crown ^{condensed} resummed the above seven reasons " into three classes :

- 1- Political offenders,
- 2- Persons accused of Deportations, pillage and Massacres,
- 3- Persons accused of ill-treatment of Prisoners of War. &

British Authorities began to make arrests and some times they did not ~~not~~ allow the Turkish Government make arrests on its own initiative.

Grand-Vizier Damad Ferid Pasha decided to make arrests according ^{to} previously prepared lists. In the list of those Turks who were arrested there was the name of Marshal IZZet

2- "Memorandum by the law officers of the Crown", dated August 4, 1920, F.O, 371/5090.

Pasha, former Grand-Vizier since October 14, 1914 to November 9, 1918, and whose cabinet helped the originators of massacre to escape from Turkey. ^{The} British High Commission at Constantinople opposed the arrest of Marshal Izzet Pasha.

The Acting High Commissioner Richard Webb reported to ^{The} Foreign Office on April 22, 1919; as I am particular, I consider that the arrest of the ex-Grand-Vizier Izzet Pasha would be ^{politically unwise} ~~most impolitic~~, and provided you concur, I propose ^{to inform} the Grand-Vizier [Damad Ferid Pash K] that I am unable to give my approval to such a step. 3.

The name of Izzet Pasha was in the list of those Turks who were arrested on March 10, 1919, by decision of the Council of Ministers. He was not arrested.

The escape from Malta

Many Turks who were in detention at Malta prison, wrote their memoirs as did Ahmed Emin, and Ali Ihsan Pasha.

Nationalist authorities had an Turkish Embassy in Rome besides the Ottoman Embassy of ~~the~~ representing the legal Turkish Government of Constantinople, in September 1921. Osman Nizami Pasha was an Turkish Ambassador in Rome, while at the same time Jami Bey in Rome represented the National Great Assembly at Ankara. Basri Bey, an official at the Embassy in Rome organized the ^{escape} (evasion) of Turkish detainees from Malta prison. Italian and Maltese smugglers were helpful for ^{this} ~~the~~ purpose as they received monetary bribes for their service. 1

- 1- "Harp Hatıralarım, My Memoirs of War, by Ali Ihsan Pasha Şâbis, Army Commander, Vol. V, Ankara 1951, Nasıl Kaçtık, how we escaped, pp. 32-34.

Turkish prisoners in Malta were granted many liberties. They ^{were given} ~~got~~ even the right to swim twice a week during the ~~at~~ summer time, as well as ~~they were~~ being allowed to be absent from prison two or three hours, consecutively. They ~~used to~~ visited the town, for shopping, ^{and} they began to establish close friendship with some Maltese people. They were ^{also} authorized ~~even~~ to have a ride ⁱⁿ ~~on board of~~ a row-boat.

The principal charge for Turkish detainees was the Armenian Massacre. They were afraid ^{of being} ~~to be~~ sentenced to die on the gallows, if they were tried, because many of them were deeply implicated. ~~in~~. The unique way for them was to escape justice, at any rate. 2

A group of eight Turkish prisoners at Malta, taking advantage of ^{their} ~~the~~ liberties, tried to escape. Among them were ex-~~com~~ Army Commander Ali Ihsan Pasha, ex-Navy Minister Husein Rauf Bey, Kara Warrif,

Shevket of Galata, ~~etc~~ Jewdet Bey, Agents Mustafa and others, tried to reach Italy ⁱⁿ on a row-boat. ^{On} At the high seas, a strong wind ^{capsized} knocked down the row-boat, ^{and the} The eight Turkish escapees returned ~~to~~ back to Malta prison, very late. Jewdet and Agent Mustafa were very rich, so they paid generous bribes to the ~~Malta~~ Maltese prison employees, ^{and} apologized as they were for re-entering late, ~~to a for entry.~~ 3

In the meantime, Ali Ihsan Pasha had received a sort of invitation ~~from~~ ← Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Ankara, ~~the by~~ ^{through} care of Osmanzade Ahmed Hamdi Bey, Deputy for Ertoghrul at the National Great Assembly at Ankara, through an open card, dated February 5, 1921, from The card was entrusted to a member of a Turkish Delegation on his way to London. It was posted from Italy to Malta. 4

3 - Op. cit. p. 32.

4 - op. cit. p. 32.

The speech card read.

" To Ihsan Pasha.

Honorable Pasha;

Turks like heroes.

These Turks, by the hundreds of thousand, speaking ^{the} Turkish language will run to follow you. The Great Turk [Mustafa Kemal Pasha K.] started a great historical period, ^{he} is awaiting you, come on soon...

(Signed) Ahmed Hamdi. 5

This card was delivered directly to Ali Ihsan Pasha detained in Malta prison. ^{Since} ~~As~~ many of the Turkish detainees, ~~who were~~ enormously enriched with ~~the~~ from looting of ~~prisoners~~, financed the organization of ^{escape} ~~evacuation~~ from Malta, (namely) the ex-Governors-General shared the ~~fr~~ expenses with amounts of money distorted from ~~prisoner~~ deportees. 6

5. op. cit. p. 32.

6. op. cit. p. 32.

Kara Kemal Bey was the leading organiser of the ^{escape}~~evacuation~~ from Malta. Barri ^{alone?} (~~enough~~) disposed of sufficient sums from the (heritage) (treasury) of off the Union and Progress Party; he distributed money ^{it} to those Turkish prisoners who needed ^{it} through Kara Kemal Bey. He paid generously to negotiate with Italian and Maltese smugglers and made a deal with ~~the~~ Captain TRICOTTI, Captain of the ship on board ~~of~~ which the escapees would reach ^{the} Italian sea-shore, 7

Tricotti was an Italian ship between Napoli, Messina, Malta and Tunisia and vice-versa. The ship was returning from Tunisia and carrying cattle to Italy. ~~Malta~~. On September 5, 1921 Tricotti stopped at Malta for eight hours. 8

On Thursday, September 6, 1921, Turkish prisoners organized three groups: The first group comprised Ali Ihsan

7. Op. cit. p. 32

8. op. cit. p. 33

Ihsan Pasha, Malta Prison No. 2667, Ahmed Bey, No. 2724, Salih Bey, No. 2686, and Nejmi Bey No. 2812.

The second group comprised Mahmud Kiamil Pasha No. 2758, Bedri Bey No. 2701, Nezad Bey No. 2696, Gani Bey No. 2723, and Faik Bey No. 2737.

The third group comprised Memduh Bey No. 2733, Muammer Bey No. 2719, Tahsin Bey No. 2774, Shukri Bey No. 2738, Majid Bey No. 2704 and Kemal Bey No. 2761. 9

Tricotti was stopped at a distance of about two hundred meters from ^{The} Malta sea-shore. ~~Nearby~~ ^{was} a British ship. ^{The} soldiers on board ~~she~~ saw the Turkish detainees ~~getting on~~ board ~~of~~ the Italian ship. 10.

Turkish prisoners were hidden in the store of ^{The} Tricotti. The Italian ship left Malta on September 6, 1921, at 4:00 p.m. Within seven ^{and one half} hours, ~~and half~~, it arrived

9- op. cit. p. 34, P.R.O. 371/1504,
Telegram dated September 8, 1921.

10- op. cit. p. 34

7 45

at ⁴⁷ Messina on September 7, 1921. The Maltese guide disguised himself with a black moustash and came to Syracuse to join the Turkish escapees ^{and another} ~~as with other~~ guide and smugglers helped the detainees to ~~get~~ reach the Italian Sea-Shore. 11

The same day, at 9:00 P.M., they were on ~~the~~ railroad, and ^{the evening of} on September 8, 1921, they arrived at Naples ~~in the evening~~. There where they changed trains to Rome. 12

On September 10, 1921, Jamil Bey, Ambassador representing the National Great Assembly at Ankara, delivered ~~three~~ Turkish passports ^{to them}. Miralay Mumtaz Bey, Attaché Militaire at the ~~Embassy~~ Kemalist Embassy in Rome paid a visit to Ali General Ali Ihsan Pasha and delivered ^{to him} an important ^{large?} ^{sufficient?} amount of money for his travel to Ankara. 13 First of all, Ihsan Pasha bought a revolver

11. op. cit. p. 35.

12. Op. cit. p. 35.

13. op. cit. p. 36.

With the money he received. On September 18, 1921 he went to Bari. From there he reached Turkey. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Ismet İnönü and other high ranking officials and officers welcomed İhsan Pasha by telegrams, on September 28, 1921. 14

British civil and military Authorities were informed from Malta that sixteen Turkish detainees escaped from Malta where they were interned for safer custody. The ~~evason~~^{escape} was organized in Malta by Kemal Kara Kemal Bey, on board of the Italian ship by Basri Bey, and in Rome by Rifki Bey. 15.

14 - op. cit. p. 37.

15 - 1445/R/1315. D.

E 8745/132/44.

E 10319. More details exposed by, Husameddin Ertürk, in ^{Col.} İki DEVRİM PERDE ARKASI ✓
Beyond the Certainty of Two Periods, Pınar Yayınları,
Batur Matbaası, İstanbul, 1964, pp. 452-456.

on the one hand, the

~~The~~ question is whether ^{or not} The Turkish Government ~~on one hand had or had not~~ received orders and instructions from the General Headquarters of the Union and Progress Party to exterminate the Armenian race by ~~through~~ ^{ing} ~~deportation~~ of Armenians from Armenia to the Mesopotamian desert.

On the other hand the Turkish Government tried merely to explain and justify the execution of the decision made long before the self-defense of the Armenians in Van, or elsewhere.

The fact of the resistance of the Armenians in Van or elsewhere was only ~~the~~ ^{self-defense} ~~defence~~ ~~themselves~~ against the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa [✓] chete-gangs sent by the Turkish Government and the Union and Progress Party who ~~had~~ long before had organized the extermination of the Armenian people by means of deportations.

"Military necessity", "military measures", "uprising", "rebellion", "national defense"

and other terms and expressions were only post-factum explanations ~~and~~ ~~justification~~ brought forth by the Union and Progress Party and the Turkish Government for the justification of the deportation carried out to make easier the job of extermination.

Turkish official documentary evidence definitely and precisely demonstrates that both the Government and the Union and Progress Party had begun to carry out their program of extermination of the Armenian race through deportation long before the date of the Armenian Self defense in Van on April 6 (old calendar), April 19 (new calendar), 1915, which ended with the fall of Van on May 5/19 (new calendar), 1915, the very day when The Turkish official journal ~~by~~ Takvim-i Vakayi ~~published~~ the "Law of Deportation", or the Imperial Edict, while the minister of the Interior had dispatched orders of deportation

51

from

Since September 1914. The decision of deportation was certainly made long before September 1914. The order of deportation ~~deportation~~ of the Armenians of Zeitun had been sent by Talaat Bey to the Vali of Aleppo, Jela Bey, ~~Don~~ in September, 1914 and in fact the deportation of the Armenians of Zeitun was an accomplished fact by the end of March, 1915.

The organization of chete-gangs and "butchers of men" registered in the Teşkilat-ı Mahsusa since the date of the General Mobilization on July 21, 1914 took time enough, because more than of 90% of the killers or murderers were serving sentences in Turkish prisons. The Ministry of Justice and Internal

1) Interview with Jela Bey, Governor General of Aleppo, and those of Konia, dismissed from office because he refused to carry out the order dispatched by the Minister of Internal Affairs Talaat Bey to deport the Armenians of Zeitun.

JAMANAG, November 18, 1918.

Affairs both decided to release from the Turkish prisons in the month of November, 1914, criminals and convicts of every kind.

Nov. 10, 1918

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN EMBASSY⁽¹⁾

NO. Global 50056

NO. Special..... 512

10th November, 1918.

Oral

Verbal Note.

The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs hereby brings to the knowledge of the Imperial Embassy that Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier, Enver and Djemal Pasha, former ministers of War and of the Marine respectively, have clandestinely left Constantinople and that according to certain information which has reached the Sublime Porte certain Austrian personalities would not be foreign to this departure. The Imperial Government is persuaded that the Imperial and Royal Government has not favoured it by its official organs. Serious accusations weigh upon these former ministers and the Ottoman parliament is actually studying the question of having them appear before the Supreme Court.

The Sublime Porte is convinced that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not hesitate to proceed to the extradition of these former ministers, in the case where they should betake themselves upon Austro-Hungarian territory. Any delay effected in the extradition of these persons, in the case where they should be in Austro-Hungary, would be of such a nature as to strongly

(1) National Archives, Vienna, Austria.

excite Ottoman public opinion and to create regrettable incidents, at the moment when the Imperial Government is undertaking the departure, under the best of conditions, of all of the Austro - Hungarian functionaries, officers and subjects for their homeland.

Vienna, 10th November, 1918.

To the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LETTER OF Dr.SALAHEDDIN, dated 8th January, 1919.

Published by the 'TURC ALEDMAR' Paper.

If one were to admit that the government of the UNION & PROGRESS (you can add Germany) has never attached importance to conscience, morality, honour and all the other sacred traditions, then the guiding thought which pushed it to submit the Armenians to so much suffering will be easily understood. Since at the time no one was asking that an account be given for the savagery committed, it was thought that it would be possible to stay unpunished.

It is this mentality which instigated to carry out experiments in the vaccination of exanthematic typhus in Erzindjan.... To prove what we are asserting, we have sufficient evidence. What is curious is that, following several requests that were made to me, I gave the idea of printing anything on this subject; while doctors who have no competence whatever in the matter, in order to give prominence to themselves, have published denials to just allegations. This forced me to take my pen back. It must be well known that it is those who wish to show themselves, who address themselves to the crowd and who resort to the spacious means of publicity.

If the competent authorities were to take the matter in hand, the truth would be brought forth from the darkness. Just as in the deportations, the massacres, the looting, the authors were wrong similarly in this matter the authors are guilty.

Our doctors must not be alarmed; the guilty are known.

If there is cause to protect the criminals, we can reserve this wish for the moment when a government of the party of the UNION & PROGRESS would come to power.

The truth will be established, not by publishing articles in the papers, but before the courts.

LETTER of Dr. HAYDAR DJEMAL

dated 23rd. December 1918

Addressed to the Ministry of the Interior:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER,

At the moment when the question of the Armenian deportations is about to be examined, I note that there is tendency of incriminating especially the Valis (governors general) and the commanders. The atrocities committed against the Armenians may be the harmful result of a policy without forethought..... On my behalf, I would have the honour of communicating to Your Excellency the atrocities committed SCIENTIFICALLY.

I plead with the enquiry commission on atrocities, to do what is necessary against those responsible.

In 1915, in the month of December, at Erzindjan, on the order of the Chief Doctor of the IIIrd. Army Corps, Tewfik Salem, blood taken from the sick who had EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS was used, without having been neutralized to vaccinate innocent Armenians, condemned to be deported; these experiments are generally made on certain animals of the laboratory.

As a result of these injections, many fell sick and died. Before inoculations they were deceived and told that the injections were a vaccination which would prevent exanthematic typhus.

The organizer of these experiments, Hamdi Squad, Professor of Pathological anatomy at the Ottoman School of Medicine, in publishing the results of these experiments in the Military Medical Gazette of Constantinople, states that they had been made on such as were condemned to die, whereas your servant is witness and can testify that the victims of the murderous experiments of the professor had no other wrong than that of being Armenians. These facts can be confirmed by Dr. Refet Bey, Chief Doctor of the central hospital of Erzindjan, two Armenian doctors who work with him, as well as by Doctor Salaheddin Bey, Chief Doctor of the Red Crescent of Erzindjan. Thus, your humble servant, comes to state, that along with the political crimes, there have been SCIENTIFIC CRIMES for which I am ready to give all the clarifications.

LETTER OF Dr. SALAHEDDINE

dated 24th. Dec. 1918.

Addressed to the Turkish paper 'Turkdje Stambol':

In the open letter addressed by the surgeon Haydar Djemal to the Ministry of the Interior, I have been cited as an eye - witness of certain facts. Knowing what went on the central hospital at Erzindjan, I consider it a debt of the conscience to clarify this affair... In effect, if one by one all those responsible from crimes which are a shame for humanity and medicine were to be unmasked, the Turkish medical corps would be rid of a heavy burden.

In 1915, from amongst the Armenians who had hardly found refuge in Erzindjan, a number were chosen, who were conducted to the central hospital of the city to be submitted to bacteriological experiments, experiments which are generally carried out on guinea-pigs and rabbits. Thus, many Armenians died.... and the matter remained without explanation.

Why is a method which has no effectiveness whatever applied to Armenians only?

I think it is the inactivated 'blood' of the Armenians who had typhus that the above mentioned professor injected the Erzindjan vali Tahsin Bey with as a preventive.

OFFICIAL CITATION OF BOGHOS NUBAR PASHA PUBLISHED IN
THE TURKISH PAPERS ON THE 30th AUGUST 1915.
=====

Delay granted by the presidency of the Court Martial of Constantinople.

The Court Martial of Constantinople grants a delay of ten days to Boghos Nubar Pasha, in flight, to appear before the court.

The above-mentioned is charged with having collaborated with the Triple Entente, with the aim of constituting, by taking advantage of the state of war, an independent Armenia in the oriental provinces.

Upon the suggestion and with the approbation of the Catholics of Edjmiadzin, he has undertaken a subscription and with the sums collected he has had Armenian volunteers in the Caucasus recruited for the Russian army, and he has financed the activities of rebels against the Ottoman government and for the same purpose he has helped them in various ways.

He has published in the paper 'Young Armenia' and 'Aztag', appearing in America, appeals inviting all of the Armenian people to an uprising.

Similarly, taking advantage of the weak state of the Ottoman government, having assumed the leadership of the Armenian Committees in the question of reforms to be introduced in the oriental provinces, he has undertaken, in his quality of delegate of the entire Armenian nation, steps disfavoured to the Ottoman government, in the capitals of the countries of the Triple Entente.

In the case where the above-mentioned (Boghos Nubar Pasha) does not submit himself within the fixed delay, he will be tried contumaciously according to the provisions of the penal law, his properties and his goods will be sequestered, he will be deprived of his civic rights, degraded and divested of his decorations and he will no longer have the right to institute a lawsuit.

All those who know his whereabouts must denounce him and the agents of the judicial gendarmerie are hereby held to arrest him. (1)

30th August, 1915.

(1) Boghos Nubar Pasha, was condemned to death contumaciously by the Court Martial of Constantinople.

Court Martial Investigation

The Minister of Internal Affairs delivered the request of Mufteri Rifaat to the Court Martial. The President of the Court took it into consideration and issued orders to ~~make~~ ^e investigation in accordance with the contents of the request. Jemal Bin Kemaleddin Bey, Governor of Kayseri dispatched to the Court Martial documents and supplementary papers.

Translietartion

Yozgat Mutesarrıflığına
4 Şubat 335 da yazıldı.

Candarma Kumandanı esbaki
Tevfik Beyin yüzelli hanede
altıyedyüz nufusu havi
Kum Kuyu nam Ermeni köyü
etrafında mahrukat yığdırarak
ateş verip nufusu mevcudeüi
ihrak ettiği ve ettirdiği ve
beşiklerde sağ kalmış çocukları
parçaladığı ve parçalattığı
cumle-i itibaratından olmakla,
olbapte sualı mümkün ile yapı-
tahkikat/
larak/neticesinin batelgraf
işar-ı ve evrak-ı tahkikiyesinin
ilk posta ile tesyarı ehemmi-
yetle tasviye olunur.

Divan-ı Harb-i Örfi Reisi:

JAJ. No. ^W 306.

Translation

To the Mutesarif of Yozgat
Written on February 4, 1919.

Former Gendarmerie Commander Tevfik
Bey accumulated, and ~~had~~ ^{caused to be} combustible
accumulated around the 150 houses
of the Armenian village ^{of} ~~namely~~ Kum
Kuyu with its ^{population of} ~~six~~ seven hundred,
~~population~~ burned the village and
he himself ~~teared~~ ^{Tore} to shreds ^{or} and had
them ~~teared~~ ^{torn}, ~~the~~ ^{rose} babies still alive
in their cradles. The fact being known
by the public, we urge you to send us
by telegraph the investigation papers
and documents by the first mail.

President of the Court Mar-
tial trying cases of deportation.

The Turkish Court-Martial established
the authenticity of the official
Turkish documents
concerning the ^{A.M.} genocide
~~of the Armenian people~~

The Turkish Court-Martial used a method by which was brought to light, beyond a shadow of a doubt the authenticity of the documents concerning the genocide of the Armenian people, signed by important Turkish government officials and military political personalities.

The Turkish Court-Martial, in the presence of the accused and the witnesses, had the official documents signed by them read, and the President of the Court-Martial asked the accused and the witnesses whether those official documents read before the Court were their own writings and whether the signatures on them were theirs.

The accused and the witnesses, faced with these questions, were forced to respond positively or negatively or evasively.

If the accused and the witnesses were to admit the fact that they had written and signed the official documents in question, then already, by their own confession, the authenticity of the documents would have been established.

If the accused and the witnesses endeavored to disavow their writings and signatures, then the President of the Court-Martial and the Attorney-General would pursue the matter further with new questions until they were able to elicit

a total or partial confession from the accused and witnesses.

If the accused and witnesses gave evasive answers to the questions put to them, the President of the Turkish Court-Martial and the Attorney-General would once again pursue the matter with new questions until they brought the accused and the witnesses to the point where they could receive identical answers equivalent to confession.

By subjecting the accused and witnesses to further questioning, the Turkish Court-Martial was forced to place two or more of the accused and two or more of the witnesses in contradictory positions.

In this case, the confession of one accused or one witness was sufficient, in terms of the authenticity of a given official document, for that document to be considered authentic.

There were other documents too that were signed by a group of individuals, in this case, when one of the signatories - be he an accused person or a witness - confessed to his writing or signature, then the authenticity of the document signed by that group of individuals was established, even if some of them denied their having written or signed it.

There was also another case; when the accused and the witnesses denied their writing and signatures, another witness was summoned, being the person to whom the official document had been sent.

When this new witness established that the accused

or the witnesses, having denied their signatures, had in fact sent the official document in question to him, once more the authenticity of the official document was considered affirmed, even if the accused and witnesses persisted in their denial or stuck to their evasive answer.

It is possible, with a few examples, to elucidate this theoretical explanation of the system of proving the authenticity of official documents.

1. Civil-Inspector Nedim Bey tried to change or even deny the testimony ascribed to him. The Attorney-General of the Turkish Court-Martial asked him: "In the instance of the preliminary inquiry, Nedim Bey has said 'I, by order of the Prime-Minister was forbidden to conduct an investigation on the massacre'. Is this true?"

Nedim: "I did not say I was forbidden by and received an order from the Prime-Minister; I said that the top-level order issued to me pertained to the plunder of part of the abandoned goods of Bogazlyan. (Nedim Bey's written statement is read). By means of "Emri Sami" (top-order) only ~~would~~^{would} the matter of plundering be investigated..." 1.

2. The coded telegram dated August 17, 1914 of the Secretary-General of the Union and Progress Party, Midhat Shukri Bey, is read.

First, Midhat Shukri Bey tries to deny it; then he confesses: "This telegram is accurate and I composed it..." 2.

1. (Zhamanag, Armenian Daily, published in Constantinople, March 7, 1919, p.4, columns 1 and 2.

2. Id, may 13, 1919, Tuesday, pp. 1-2 columns 4 and 5.

Id. May 15, 1919.

3. Three telegrams were read in the presence of Jevad Bey, Military Commander of Constantinople. The President of the Court-Martail asks him: "Are the signatures of these three telegrams yours?"

Cevad Bey (after examining the signatures): "I think they must be mine." 3.

4. The President to Shahab or Shahabettin Bey, Major Commander of the Fifteenth Division in Kayseri: "Shahab Bey, and what do you have to say about this telegram of yours, in which you state that 130 Armenians turned over to the gendarmes of Bogazlyan were killed in Jevizli Khan?"

Shahab Bey: I know nothing about that. It may be that I ~~have~~ telegraphed a verbatim report that had been sent to me."

Shahab Bey, in another telegram that was read likewise, said that, in learning that Armenians from Yoggat were killed in Bogazlyan, sent military forces there to prevent the continuation of the massacre.

Shahab Bey: "I remember something to this effect."

Attorney-General: "Though Shahab Bey always gives hesitant answers, nevertheless it is proved that all these telegrams are his and therefore official...".

Judge Mostichian: "In another of your telegrams, you say that 3660 Armenians were killed in Bogazlyan. I wonder, did you pursue this matter in any way?".

Shahab Bey: "The military authority did not meddle in matters of deportation."

3. (Jagadamard, Armenian daily, published in Constantinople, February 23, 1919, p.2, columns 5 and 6).

Attorney-General: "It has become apparent, from all Shahab Bey's telegrams, that Kemal Bey is ^{the} organizer of all the massacres in Yozgat and Bogazlyan"... 4.

5. Kemal was removed and Tevfik Bey, ~~the~~ Gendarmerie Commander in Yozgat district, ^{was} ushered into the courtroom. One of Tevfik Bey's reports was read which, in speaking about the probably revolutionary movement of Armenian military deserters, by deporting Armenians of the villages in the vicinity of Tchad, he proposed that other Moslem people be brought there.

President: "Is this report yours? Was there one who gave you instructions to radically annihilate the Armenians? With what authority did you write this?"

Tevfik Bey: "It was written for the brigands."

President: "There is no question of brigands. You have said, 'if we deport the Armenians from these villages, we will have radically annihilated the Armenians'. 5.

6. Then Shabettin Bey, former acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division in Kayseri, heard during the past session, was brought in. Another official telegram was read in his presence.

President to Shahabettin: "Have you informed your superior about the 130 Armenians from Yozgat ^{who were} ~~having been~~ killed in the Jevizly Khan. There is an official telegram to this effect. What do you have to say about this? Did you

5. (Zhamanag, March 29, 1919, p. 1, columns 4 and 5, 15th session of the Yozgat trial).

carry out an investigation? What do you remember?"

Witness Shahabeddin: It may be that I have given some information about this..." (one of Shahabeddin Bey's telegrams, dated August 2, 1915, was read, in which he mentions that two persons were killed).

Shahabeddin Bey: I do not remember what matter it was related to".

The Attorney-General said that Shahabeddin Bey was not able to elucidate the matter. Nevertheless the authenticity of the telegrams can not be doubted.

Witness Shahabeddin: "The written reports are in Kayseri. They can be examined; verbal reports were not given to me."

Another Shahabeddin Bey's telegrams, dated July 23, 1915, was read, in which he declared that 3660 Armenians had been killed.

Witness Shahabeddin: "I do not recall this matter."

Judge Harootiun Efendi: "Did you compose this telegram or not, and, if you composed this telegram, did you ask about the result later? Was not it the duty of the military authority to control the deportation? There already exist instructions concerning this matter."

Witness Shahabeddin Bey: "We were obliged to ~~dispose~~ ^{send?} soldiers and we ~~were sending~~ ^{said} soldiers."

Attorney-General: "Let Shahabeddin Bey tell us definitely whether these events took place or not, because it is understood from the telegram that Kemal Bey gave rise to these crimes."

Shahabeddin Bey: "These events took place." 6

This is Shahabeddin Bey's half-confession.

7. Attorney-General: "Kemal has given a letter stamped in three places, on which is written ~~not~~ 'Carry out the task assigned to you in good conscience and, as soon as you reach the villag of Batal, ~~Bakurji~~ Bakurji Mahmud, Abdullah and Mehmed Efendis, after having prepared a report indicating the date and the hour, ~~will~~ ^{on} open this envelope.' In a paper from that envelope, it is recommended to gendarme Shukri to conform to the order signed by Official of finance (Muhase-beji) Vehbi Bey. I It is ordered that Armenian women and girls be placed under surveillance and their collective possessions be gathered and taken to the city (Yoggat). The goods belonging to these people were already in the town (Yozgat); therefore, when it is said for you to take and keep their goods, it is quite evident that these are the goods to be taken from their persons after they have been killed. There is no other explanation".

to Kemal:

President:/"Is the writting and seal on the envelope yours?"

Kemal Bey: "It is not my writting. I have not given such instructions. I have given instructions to protect the Armenians. That is the content of one of my letters; I do not know who wrote the other letter."

President to Kemal Bey: " You, as the governor of Yozgat, assigned two persons the task and recommended to the gendarmes that they act in accordance with their instructions."

Kemal Bey: "Some time has passed. I do not remember apparently. They showed me it ^{was} necessary and I gave instructions. I think we have put these three persons in this position, being members of the Commission for Abandoned Goods (Emval-1 Metruke).

President: "Do you know who these men are?"

Kemal Bey: I do not know them."

President: "If you do not know them, why did you assign them a task?"

Kemal Bey: "It seems that they had been recommended to me."

President: In the preliminary inquiry, 7) you said that 'we ~~burned~~ burned one portion of the deportation papers. You attested to this in writing with your signature. Which papers did you burn?"

Kemal Bey: At the time I wrote that testimony, I had just arrived ^{from} after a journey. I was tired. I was confused. I wrote it in haste because they did not give me time to rest. This is not accurate."

Attorney-General: "I was on that Inquiry Commission. He (Kemal) wrote the answers to these questions in three ^{or} four hours. Therefore, this talk of his is not correct."

7) An Enquiry Commission was formed in November 1918 under the presidency of Mazhar Bey. The Commission summoned and questioned more than 200 accused and detained in jails. Kemal Bey was summoned and questioned in turn. The papers pertaining to Kemal were turned over to the Court-Martial. The President is referring to this inquiry.

While the President of the Turkish Court-Martial and the Attorney-General try to catch Kemal Bey, the governor of Yozgat, saying contradictory things, Kemal Bey himself first denies his signature on what he wrote and then confesses and admits that he wrote and signed the instructions, which indirectly are death warrants for the Armenian women and girls. The denial and the confession follow each other. 8)

8. During the course of the eighth session of the Yozgat trial, Shahabeddin Bey testified again: "During the deportation of the Armenians, I was the president of the military section of the Fifteenth Division in Kayseri..."

President: "You sent a telegram to Khalil Bey regarding the Armenians of Bogazlyan."

Witness Shahabeddin Bey: "I have not sent any telegram to Khalil Bey outside of the ones pertaining to the Armenians of Kayseri."

Attorney-General: "The telegram sent to Khalil Bey was sent by Shahabeddin Bey and Shahebeddin Bey ^{was} ~~became in~~ informed of that news through a subordinate officer in Bogazlyan. Now we ~~we~~ wish to find out ^{who/} that officer in Bogazlyan is. Is it the accused Kemal Bey or someone else?"

Witness Shahabeddin Bey: He must be the president of the military records of the military section of Bogazlyan. I think he is Abdul Salem Bey. I am not sure because years have gone by since then." 9)

8. (Zhamanag, and (Laf Renaissance, French Daily, published in Constantinople, see footnotes.

9. Major Mustapha Bey, acting military commander in Bogazlyan sent telegrams to Shahab Bey, who, in turn, sent them

President: "Of course, you asked what happened to the soldiers you sent. Did ~~not~~ ^{you} receive a report about this?"

Witness Shahab Bey: "I communicated the reports I received to the ~~competent~~ ^{competent} authority."

Attorney-General: "There is a third telegram, in which Shahabeddin Bey says that the goods of the Armenians of Bogazlyan have been plundered."

Witness Shahab Bey with hesitation: "I ought not to have sent such a telegram."

Attorney-General: "This witness, for having given evasive answers, shall not be permitted to return to Smyrna ~~where he has come from~~ ^{where he came} ~~10)~~ ^{will say}"

"Apparently he ~~want~~ ^{will} not ~~say~~ anything until the telegrams bearing his signature are shown to him. I propose that, during the next session, those telegrams be read and the witness' testimony be heard accordingly."

Judge Mostichian Efendi to Shahab Bey: "You will be ashamed when you see the telegrams bearing your signature."

Lawyer Ramsey Efendi, Armenian Attorney defence: "Since he is a commander, he must know how the Armenians have rebelled."

Shahabbeddin Bey did not respond, as if he were in a ~~faint~~ ^a. He said only: "Efendis, give me a chair". They removed him from the court so he could get some air. 11)

10. The Attorney-General of the Court-Martial did not give ~~an~~ ^{the} order to arrest Major Commander Shahabeddin Bey, who had sent many telegrams containing instructions and orders.

11. (Zhamanag, February 22, 1919, p.4, columns 1, 2, 3),

Khalil Rejai Bey, former acting Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in Ankara, testified: "During the days when the Armenians were being deported, the 'nokta kumandanı' (Commander of Division) of Kayseri, i.e. the commander of the Kayseri post, ~~has~~ received a telegram from Colonel Shahabeddin Bey which officially reported ~~that~~^a 300 Armenians ~~have~~^{were} been killed in Bogazlyan. The original of this telegram remains in Ankara...(The copy of the telegram referred to was read). Another telegram of Shahabeddin Bey addressed to Khalil Rejai Bey was read, which described the reign of terror and threats which prevails in Bogazlyan. 12)

9. The Governor of Yozgat, Jemal Bey, testifies and gives a report to the Court-Martial. From the report presented by Jemal Bey, it was understood that Tevfik Bey, gendarmerie commander, said in a report given to him that the Armenians ~~de~~³zired to rebel in that region and therefore it was necessary to deport the Armenians from certain villages and replace them by Moslem refugees.

The President asked Tevfik Bey: "Is that report yours.?"

Tevfik Bey: "I wrote it. The kaymakam of Maden had informed me that Armenians were coming down out of the Chatel mountains to massacre Moslems and instructed me to do what was necessary."

Judge Mustapha Pasha: "On the basis of this report, Jemal Bey, what did you do?"

Jemal Bey: "I conducted an inquiry, in turn. I understood that ~~some~~^e of the Armenian deportees and deserters

as well took refuge there." 13)

As was brought out in the above examples, the Turkish Court-Martial established the authenticity of the official documents used and to be used by the Court-Martial to state the degree of guilt of the authors and accomplices of the massacre of the Armenian people.

The Minister of the Interior, Jemal Pasha, sends the Turkish Court-Martial the coded telegrams of Major Shahabeddin Bey, acting commander of the Fifteenth Division in Kayseri.

When those responsible for the genocide of Armenians of Yozgat district were being tried, the Turkish Court-Martial summoned Commander Shahabeddin Bey from Smyrna to Constantinople to testify.

The President of the Court-Martial ordered the coded telegrams signed by Commander Shahabeddin Bey to be read, especially the coded telegram dated July 23, 1915, which Shahabeddin Bey sent to his immediate superior, or Miralay Khalil Rejai Bey, Commander of the Fifth Ottoman Army Corps in Ankara, to whom^{he} communicated that 3660 Armenians were massacred in Bogazlyan, and that he had sent the same telegrams of Khalil Rejai's to the Ministry of War in Constantinople.

The coded telegrams of Commander Shahabeddin Bey as well as those of Major Commander Khalil Rejai Bey, were read before the Turkish Court-Martial in the presence of Shahabeddin Bey himself who tried to deny his signature, giving various vague answers.

12. (Zhamanag, March 6, 1919, p. 4, column 4, 11th session of the Yozgat Trial).

The immediate superior of Shahabeddin Bey, Miralay Khalil Rejai Bey was called to testify. He, before the Court-Martial and in the presence of Shahabeddin Bey, stated that he had received various telegrams from Kayseri signed by Shahabeddin Bey, pertaining to the deportation and massacre of the Armenians.

Ex officio, the Attorney-General of the Court-Martial faced with the hesitant and vague responses of Shahabeddin Bey, stated that, despite Shahabeddin Bey's efforts, the telegrams read are official and authentic.

Shahabeddin Bey, pretended to ^afeint, and the Attorney-General demanded that Shahabeddin Bey be tried, too. 13

13. (Jagadamard, February 23, 1919, Feb. 25, 1919, p.4, col.3

(La Renaissance, No 69, Thursday, Feb.20, 1919, session No 7 Trial of Yozgat district Massacres)

Id, No 70, Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, text of the testimony of Commander Khalil Rejai Bey.

Id, No 72, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1919, testimonies of Shahabeddin Bey and Khalil Rejai Bey.

id. No 97, Tuesday, March 29, 1919, Shahabeddin Bey's second testimony, and feinting.

id. No 9 100, Friday, March 31, 1919, The reading of the letter of Kemal Bey.

id. No 100 and ~~101~~ 110, reading of gendarmerie commander Tevfik Bey's report.

The coachman of Haji Hasan,
~~the~~ treasurer of ^t Chechene gang

X On September 15, 1916, an official statement was published among the Armenian deportees of Der-Zor: Those Armenians who have money were separated from those who have not.

The gang ~~authorities~~ ^t collected 1.500 Turkish Pounds (52.500 dollars) and gave to authorities, who authorized the Armenians to stay in town.

This amount was paid, but it was evident that this was a trickery to make ~~easy~~ the plundering of Armenians easy and to be sure that Armenians could ^N not swallow gold pieces and diamonds when they will be in danger ~~to lose them~~ ^{of} being plundered.

On September 16, 1916 the deportation of Armenian deportees began from Der-Zor to Suvar on the banks of Khabour river... The gang-chief Chechene Haji Hasan made a statement: Those Armenians who have money ^{to} hire carts, may stay. This was a way to know ^{which} ~~who~~ of the Armenians deportees had money...

Haji Hasan, the treasurer of the loot plundered from Armenian deportees, had a brother Mehmet Riza, who was the commander of gangs, and had under his order 300 Chechenes to massacre and plunder Armenians.

On September 18, 1916, these gangs encircled the prison of Suvar where 300 Armenian deportees were detained. They ^{to} get them out, tied them two by two, and ^{drove} ~~drived~~ them away...

The burgomaster of Suvar İsmayil Bey was present.

At ^eEvening time the gangs returned joyfully singing. They had massacred 300 Armenians and were bringing their clothes in many bundles, and a handkerchief full ^{of} ~~with~~ money and jewelry and handed them over their boss Haji Hasan, who took his own share, and gave a share to each of ~~the~~ his criminal gangs.

On September 20, 1916, the gangs tied 30 more Armenians from the prison of ~~by~~ Suvar and massacred them at a distance from the village.

Haji Hasan put on his carts the precious loot and went back with his criminals to Sheddadié, three days journey.

We found ~~there~~ the wealthy Armenians who stayed there. They were separated with the promise to be exempted from deportation.

On September 26, 1916, the gangs drove these wealthy Armenians/ women, girls and children to Sheddadié. Haji Hasan gave me an order to take twenty Armenians on my carts. Each had to pay one Turkish Pound or 35 dollars. I was fortunate to take my mother and sister. How amazing it was to bring on carts people ^{The} to slaughterhouse.

I came back and gave Turkish gold pounds to my boss.

On September 27, 1916, Haji Hasan ordered ~~to shave~~ and dressed ⁱⁿ woman's wear/ Armenian men ^{To Shave} their beard and moustaches, because Zeki Bey, governor of Der-Zor, ^{must} would come to visit and ~~had~~ not to see any Armenian man alive.

The gangs ^{drove} ~~drove~~ over the caravan and brought to Haji

the clothes stained with blood and other loot.

On September 28, 1916, the Chechene gangs asked Armenian women and girls: ^{Do you} Want ~~you~~ to join your husbands and fathers? They all gave a ^{very} positive response.

They ~~have been~~ ^{were} driven ^{away} over and two hours after the gangs came back and delivered to the treasurer Haji Hasan the precious objects and clothes of Armenian women and children.

On the same day Chechene gangs gathered all Armenians who were serving Chechene chiefs and leaders.

We were walking at night, trampling the corpses of Armenians massacred, the $\frac{1}{2}$ foggy light of the moon was not enough to see the corpses on our way...

We reached the slaughterhouse. The gangs took ^{away} ~~our~~ clothes and tied us. I ^{said} ~~told~~ that I ~~had~~ was the personal coachman of Haji Hasan; I had money hidden in some place. I did not ^{have an} ~~had~~ opportunity to get it out with me; it ^{would} ~~will~~ be lost. Please get me back, give me a chance to give you the money I have hidden...

A Chechene gang Sait took me under surveillance until the work of plundering and stripping was over. Sait escorted me to Haji Hasan... After midnight we reached the tent of Haji Hasan... I kissed the feet of my boss and ^{dug} ~~digged~~ out 45 Turkish Pounds I had hidden under his tent and gave ^{them to} ~~him~~, saying : Please save me from the hands of Sait, and keep me as your servant.

When Sait came back, Haji Hasan gave him fifteen Turkish

Pounds ~~of~~ out of 45. and he said: Take this, ^{This} was the money he had hidden".

Sait returned away...

In the morning I heard again the song of Chechene gangs bringing the loot that they had plundered from the slaughterhouse... 1.

1. This is a resume from the manuscript ~~ke~~ preserved in Bibliothèque Nubar, Paris. The report of 12 pages has been written on 1919 by Hovannes Der Manoogian of Hajin, who served Haji Hasan, Chief of Chechene gangs.

1

N°. 165

Consulat Impérial

Adana

Télégramme

donné d'Adana, le 10 Sept. 1915

reçu à Péra, le 10 Sept. 1915

A l'Ambassade d'Allemagne
Constantinople

Les informations communiquées par la Sublime-Porte le 31 Août concernant les Arméniens, ne sont qu'une tromperie grossière. Parce que la Sublime-Porte a rapporté tous ces ordres par la suite par l'initiative de Munif Bey, qu'elle a envoyé ici comme inspecteur.

Naturellement les fonctionnaires n'agissent que suivant les instructions reçues en dernier lieu. Ils continuent à déporter les Arméniens sans distinguer les différentes confessions. Le nombre des Arméniens tués sur les instructions reçues dépasse ici celui des victimes!

1. Dans les massacres de 1909, 22 à 26 mille Arméniens furent tués

des massacres organisés par les Jeunes Turcs en 1909." Il est probable que la presse non-Allemande, malgré les démentis donnés par les consuls turcs, donnera une place aux atrocités.

A part, cela le directeur du Comité menace de massacrer les chrétiens en général, et les Arméniens ne sont déportés.

Signé / Buge

Sivas Vilâyeti
Mektubu Kalemî

Mülhata Tamim.
[Vilâyetten Mülha-
kata yazılan Zeyldir]

1- Üçüncü Ordu Kumandanlığından alınan tel-
grafname aynen tebliğ
edildi.

2- Kolordudan alınan
Asker şubatinada aynı
tebliğat ifa olundu.

3- Orada alınmış
ne kadar Ermeni vardır
bildiriniz.

11 Temmuz 331.

[Sivas Valisi:
Muammer].

1- JAT, No 5309.

Governorate of Sivas
Corresponding Office

Circular to dependencies:
[Written to the dependen-
cies of the Province].

1- The telegram received
from the Commander of the
Third Army was textually
dispatched.

2- The same communica-
tion was dispatched to the
military recording offices.

3- Report us how many
Armenians are retained
there?

July 11, 1915.
[Vali of Sivas:
Muammer].

The president of the Court Martial
precized in his questions to the Union and
Progress leaders the release of the convicts
and criminals from prisons.

Transliteration

Reis - Mücrümini
çıkarttınız mı? Bu bir
vak'a-ı mühimme, başlıca
bir meseledir.

Atif Bey - Çıkartıla-
caktır, denilde, sonra
kanunı olsun, denildi,
kanun yapıldı ve zan-
nederim kanun mucibin-
ce çıkarıldı, ve böyle
mücriminin serki başka
memleketler de dahi
olmuş bir hâldir.

Reis - O başka mesele,
Siz hangi tarafı istizam
ediyorsunuz.

Translation

President - Did you release
the convicts? This is an
important fact. This is a
major question.

Atif Bey - They had to
release them; then they
said to prepare a regula-
tion. The by-laws was
approved and ~~I think and~~
I think they were released
accordingly. So, ~~the~~
the driving of convicts
occurred also in other coun-
tries.

President - This is another
question. What party have you
supported?

Atif Bey - I don't remember.

1. Takvim-i Vakayi, No 3557, p.103, session 6th, May
25, 1919.

+ 1
Coded Telegram.

Confidential,

to Colonel Shehabeddin, Acting Commander,
Fifteenth Division, Kayseri.

Following instructions received from the Acting Supreme Commander, it has been formally established that the last ~~at~~ seditious movements of the Armenians and their organizations, and their accursed preparations have had the specific intent to create an autonomous Armenia.

This being the nature of their crimes, the aim they are pursuing, and the extent of their actions, it is convenient to apply the paragraph annexed to Article 54 (2) of the Penal Code,

1- In the Turkish hierarchical chain of command, the Sultan is the Supreme Commander, Enver, the Vice and Acting Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Halil Refai, is considered the Acting Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in the Province of Ankara.

2- The Article 54 prescribes the death penalty. Enver sent circular orders to all

and to create in this way unification and uniformity of jurisprudence in all the Courts martial.

I ask you to inform the president of the Court Martial in Kayseri to conform to the aforementioned orders. Therefore you will personally receive communication from him.

June 29, 1915.

Acting Commander, Fifth Army, Ankara.

Signed / Halil Rejai. 1

who, in turn, communicated these orders to division commanders, who, as well in turn, sent to the ~~the~~ Courts Martial under their jurisdiction.

1- JAT, No 4588. Osmanli text No 5460.

copy of the telegram No 3687, dated Aug. 30, 1915,
dispatched by the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps
[~~At~~ Col. Halil Rejai^{Ankara}] to [Shehabeddin Bey] Commander
of the Fifteenth Division [Kayseri] is transmitted to
hereby transmitted.

Mut. Zekâr

the above is the copy

Sept. 2, 1915
Moh. Fevzi

Transcript.
63.

A copy of the telegram, No 3687, dated Aug. 30, 1915
dispatched by [Col. Halil Rejai, ~~Ankara~~] Commander of the
5th Army Corps [at Ankara] to [Col. Sh. Bey] Commander
of the 15th Division [^{at} Kayseri] is hereby transmitted

Sept. 2, 1915,
Signed/ Moharrem Fevzi,

Signed/ Mut.
Zekâr,

transcript
63

+
The President of the Turkish Court Martial
urges the Mutesarif of Yozgad
to hold an investigation concerning
the Armenian village of Kum-Kuyu burned down
with its 700 Armenian inhabitants by order of
Gendarme Commander Major Tefik Bey.

Written to the Mutesarif of Yozgad, February 4, 1919.
Tefik Bey, former Gendarme Commander gave orders
to spread inflammable material within and around
Kum-Kuyu an Armenian village of hundred-fifty
families and six-hundred to seven-hundred inhabitants,
and thus had them burned. He cut to pieces the
children who survived in their cradles and
had them killed.

This is a well known fact.

We urge you to send us by the first courier the
papers concerning the results of your investigation.

February 4, 1919.

President of the Court Martial
to try the deportation; 1

1- JAJ. No. W306.

"It is evident that the deportation of the Armenians is not motivated by only a military considerations.

"The Minister of the Interior Talaat Bey lastly, in a conversation with Dr. Mordtmann actually serving at the (German) Imperial Embassy, declared openly: "The Porte wanted to take advantage of the World War to end radically its internal enemies, without being afflicted by the foreign intervention." >> 1

1 - Baron Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople.

DUA, No 81, June 17, 1915

"A Great^t number of 'Young Turks' Committee procede in view of the Turkish Empire, which has to be consolidated on the bases purely ^{Pan-Islamic} ~~Moslem~~ and Pan-Turkish.

"The non-Moslem ~~inhabitants~~ and NON-Turkish inhabitants have to be Islamised and Turkified by force, and, where this is impossible, exterminated.

"The actual time seems to these Sirs very propice to realize such a ~~pr~~ plan. = project

"The first point of their program comported the liquidation of the Armenians. >>> 1

1 - Report of Von Scheubner-Richter, German Consul in Erzerum, DUA, No 309, December 4, 191⁶4.

1
« The partisans of the last orientation (Young Turkish) agree that the final goal of their action against Armenians is the total extermination of Armenians in Tur^{key}~~quie~~.

« After War we ~~we~~ will see no more Armenians in Turkey », said textually an authorized personality ».

1- Report of Von Scheubner Richter,
German Consul in Erzeroum.
DVA. No 123, July 28, 1915.

The Union and Progress Party of Young Turks
by order of
approved in general when Sultan Abdul Hamid
Armenians were massacred. 1

Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey, in his correspon-
dence insistantly repeated to weaken
Armenians 2 since 1900.

op. cit. p 448-449, Agreement UPTashnak

Tezcelki ve İttihad'ın gizli muhabereleeri
p. 410-422 (1901-1906)
384

2 op. cit. pp 181, 385, 386, 387, 388 Photocopy

massacre Adana p 509-510-511
7

Ahmed Bedevi Kuran, Osmanli Imperator-
lugunda İnkilap Hareketleri ve Milli Mi-
cadele, Çeltik Matbaası, İstanbul-1959,

p. 349, Revolutionary movements in the Ott. Empire
and the National Fight
p 170- Meşveret, Organ du Comité Ottoman d'Union
et Progrès, Rédaction et Administration, 48 Rue

Uprising in Freedom p 393

Türkiyede Siyasi Partiler 1859-1952

Political Parties in Turkey 1859-1952

by Dr. Tarik Z. Tunaya

Prof. at the University, Istanbul.

15=31

30-14

29-13

28-12

27-11

26-10

25-09

24-08

23-07

22-06

P. 127-128, let. of Dr. B. Sh. Sept. 13, 1902

"7. DÜŞMANIMIZ olan ve SİZİN ~~aleken~~ RUS
isyandan ~~şimdilik~~ buyunduruğu altında
kurtulmanıza başlıca manilerinden biri
bulunan Ermenileri zayıf düşürmek için
muntazam bir program tertip edin."

Abdül Kuran

(P. 238)

"Rusya hükümetine karşı ~~aleken~~ isyandan
şimdilik ihtiraz edin."

"For the time being you have to be careful of
uprising publicly against Russian Govt.

Armenians are our enemies and the greatest obstacles

Paris, Sept. 22. 1906,

Letter to signed by Dr. Nazim and Dr. Shakin
instructions against Armenians.

date March 26, 1906.

p. 413, Dr. B. Sh. considers Armenians as enemy,

u p 413: Ermenilerin İslâmlara Karşı Tavrı ve
tecevüzde

p. 415 Armenians.

PREFACE

The present volume was prepared since 1965-1972.

This book has parts: The first Part introduces the Turkish official documents, ^{Sources of} their ~~provenance~~ from the ~~the~~ Deportation Office in Aleppo, by the Chief Secretary Naim Sefa Efendi. Turkey's Ally GER-
MAN Official Documents, Neutral and enemy

1
DUA No 327. p. 327-329

Rössler to Aleppo March 19, 1917¹⁶

The Liquidation of Orphanages

DUA No 330, p. 2

Aleppo, March 20, 1917

Marash — 4 5 0 0

Hintab — 8 0 0 0

Ourfa — 2 5 0 0

Birejik & Jarablos 2 0 0 0

Aleppo 2 0 0 0

Rakka 6 4 0 0

Between Al and Rakka 3 2 0 0

4 6 6 0 0

DA

No 333

Mosoul July 18, 1917

Arm. Deportees 7000 to 8000 in Mosoul district

DUA No 338, p 2 annex

DUA No 356, p 2 " annex

DUA No 360

Jemal Pasha and D. Foxenfeld

DUA No 366 p. 362-363 Nov. 16, 1917

Statistic priests - Nuns

DUA No 272, June 19, 1916

Cath & Prot

DUA No 275, (Consul Damas) June 19, 1916

DUA

1/

Nº 108 , July 9, 1915 , Wengenheim.

Kurds organized massacre in Tell-Arman
The Bishop of Diarbekir, suicide?

Nº 110 , Mossoul , July 10, 1915

Vali of Diarbekir had 700 Armenians of Mardin,
Bishop etc ~~to~~ massacred.

Nº 112, Wengenheim , July 12, 1915

repeats the the same above

Nº 114, Wengenheim , July 16, 1915 to Von Holwegg

"The S. Porte continues the deportation of the
Armenians transferring them to the localities
without any habitations with the goal of condemning
them to extermination in spite of severe warnings
(denunciations) we made frequently very often.
we can not prevent (the S. Porte) , we are obliged
in an obligation to consider (the S. Porte) alone
responsible of the economic and politic
consequences."

See Nº 82

2

No 115, Consul of Mosul, July 16, 1915
to Wengenheim

R. By order of Vali (Reshid) of Diarbekir,
^{Moslem} the Kazmakam Midiat was assassinated because
he refuse to carry out the order of massacring Chris-
tians in his district.

No 121, Aleppo July 27, 1915, to Embassy zur

No 125 " " 30, " " zur
Der Zor Mitteilung

No 126 Martine - July 31, 1915

No 131 Report Aug. 6, 1915

" 133 Embassy " 11, 1915 zur.

134 Kössler " 12 " "

135 Embassy " 12 " (3)

139 Monnau " 12 " mensonges
grossiers

140 Kössler " 15 " faux.

145 Embassy " 18 " Arm. Cath.

145 " 21 " "

DER ZOR

1. Foreward

2. Introduction

3. Official Documents

A. TURKISH

B. GERMAN

C. AMERICAN

D. OTHERS

N^o 146 Nordmann + Aziz Bey, Aug. 21, 1915

en faveur des Arm. Cath.

N^o 147 Talat échappatoire Arm. Cath and Prot.

148.

149. 19 Feb. 1915

23 Aug 1915 Izmir

150 Jemel Tasha

25 " "

151 " "

27 " "

165 consul Buge, Sept. 10, 1915

Numara 2854

Başkumandanlık
vekaletine

Sifre

Boğazlıyan civar Kura
Ermenilerden 300 kadar
müsallah olarak Maden
Kazasının Boğazlıyan
civar İslam Kurasına
tecavüzla ika-ı tahribat
eyledikleri gibi, diğer
bir kısım Ermeni hakkında
Boğazlıyanın İslam
köylerine taarruzla katl
ve nehb ve garata cereat
mahalli Kaymakam ve
Şubelere ziyasetinin
işar-ı üzerine Kayseri
Onbeşinci Fırka Kumandalığı
vekaletine bildirilmiş ve
harekat-ı tecavüzîyenin
ahali-i müte (Müttesi) ^{trouble = injury}
rencide edilmek için ^{work}
icraat-ı seriye ve şedide
gösterilmek suretiyle
olduğu yerde basdırılması
işin Yozgat Jandarına

5548

No 2854 Cipher
to the Acting Comman-
der

~~Telegram~~

Approximately armed
~~about~~ 300 Armenians

of Boğazlıyan area
attacked the Moslem
people of Maden ^{caused damage on}
the villages of Maden in
the district of Boğazlıyan,
other Armenians ^{crowd} people
attacked the Moslem
villages, and massacred
and pillaged, and
wounded people, the local
Kaymakam of the place
and the commander of the
place informed the The Acting
commander of the 15th
division of Kayseri and
who, in order to stop
the attack and ^{the} pillage
of the people, and the
so terrible injury, ordered
to end quickly and strongly
the movement by ^{the} attacking
brigade of Yozgat to attack on
the mob

(of the Court Martial)
the proceeding formalities, starting of April
27, 1915 to July 12, 1915 reached 446 individuals
(Americans sentenced by the Court K)

ta barunam kamiler ve
diger kazalar jandar
malarında da icabı
Kadar kuvetin isti-
on the direction,
Kameti mezkûreye
Sevk ve tahriki emri
ita ve olbabde malî
mât-ı vazîke talep
olunmuşdur. Neticeyi
icraat ve takikat
başkaca arz oluna-
cakdır.

10 Temmuz 331
Kolordu

and ^{more} other jandarmes of
of other districts with their
force enough to go on
the ^{same place} ~~Spot~~ & ~~destroy~~ can
out the order, ^{clear the situation} and ~~inform~~

other in another ^{communication} ~~informe~~
We will inform you about
the result and proceeding

July 10, 1915

(Acting Commander) of Army
(Halil Refai)

W546

4/17 44
Numara 2917

27-4-331 de başla-
nılan & Neji ^{formalities} muamelesi
12 Temmuz 331 Tarikine
Kadar 446 Kişiyə baliğ
olmuşdur. Bunların
Kafesi divan-ı özfice
Nejiye mahkum edilen

4/17 44

No 2917

^{treatment} ~~proceeding~~
The interesting ~~formalities~~
which started ^{up} ~~on~~ April 27,
1915, ^{to} ~~until~~ July 12, 1915
reached ^{about} 446 individuals.

Are these Are the network
of those sentenced by the
Court Martial

hermidir yoksa Süpheli
olduklarından nefi
leri ihtiza ^{put on - wear} edilen midir?

ikinci kismindan ise
Süpheli olduklarına
ciheti askeriyecece
kanaat bahş' e dile
merced mudur ?

14 Temmuz 331

Ankara Kolordu Kumandanlığı
Halil Rejai.

or are they suspected^s
on being suspects their
the former threat

If they are of the second
category, ^{the fact that they are suspects}
these^u the military authorities
as well satisfied with?

July 14, 1915

The ^{Army} Commander of the Army at Ankara
Halil Rejai

W541

A des 207

Sıfıre Mahlule
Ankara Kolordu
Kumandanlığına

Şimdiye kadar Boğaz
liyan Kasabasıyla Kurasi
dahilinde bulunan Erme
nilerden Boğazliyan
Kaymakamı vasıtasıyla
3360 Ermeninin katl
edilmiş olduğu Şube
ciyasetinden isari telgraf
namesinde atfen maruzdur.
23 Temmuz 331

Furka onbez Kumandan Vekili
Şahabettin.

order 207

^{coded}
copy of Telegram

To the Commander of the Army
of Ankara

Until today by order of
the Kaymakam of Boğazliyan
3360 Armenians of Boğazliyan
and vicinity has been
massacred

it is evident
The telegram of the commander
of the place makes it evident
that

July 23, 1915,

The Acting Commander of the
15th Division.
Shir

General Paskevitch

TO RUSSIAN TZAR NICOLAI

"The number of Armenian families", he wrote Paskevitch, "who are in ^{UN}avoidable danger, is about ten thousand. Please... Show your good will, use your compassion in favour of these miserable victims and ~~don't~~ ^{not} leave them ~~to~~ to the Ottoman arbitrary revenge because Russia has a sympathy in their favor..."

Cheznitcher answered to Paskevitch, on November 10, 1829, writing that Tzar is in favor: "His Majesty, considering your request that ~~that~~ Many Armenians joined the Russian Army in its military efforts and showed their courage as well as their ardent activity in the military service, considers it useful to help them to reside partly in Akhelzka district and ~~form~~ organize a battalion to protect our new frontiers..."

1 - The Financial and political state of Western Armenians and their Russian Orientation at the first Half of 19th Century, S.N. Nerzisiyan, Erevan, 1962, p. 161.

Paskevitch wrote ~~to~~ on December 3, 1829,
No 4362, to the Chief of State of Georgia:

"Armenians ~~dedicated~~ showed an immense
dedication during the war to assure the Russian
victory in manifold activities; they deserve
our sympathy and future protection against
the ^{threatening} revenge of Mahomedans." 2

Ten³ of thousands of Armenian families
(69,000) 3 left their ~~for~~ paternal homes, at
winter time, for Russian dominated lands.

"The Armenian Deportation," an article
in Meghou (Bee) (Armenian newspaper) described
the ~~the~~ real situation. Tetchen refugees went to
Turkey ~~to~~ replacing the Armenians deportees
who were deported to Russia; Armenians
escaped, leaving all ^{their} ~~what~~ ^{ish} ~~they~~ possessed....

2- Op. Cit. p. 161,

3- Armenia, A year at Erzeroom, and on the Fron-
tiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia, by the Hon.
Robert Curzon, London, John Murray, 1854, p. 203-204

they were taking with them only their proper persons are they were expelled by the enemy. 4

In the year 1829, Kars, Bayazeed, Van, Moush, Erzeroom, and Baybourt (which is coming very near) were occupied by the Russians, who evacuated that portion of the Turkish empire on the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople. Trusting to the protestations of a Christian Emperor, sixty-nine thousand Christian Armenian⁽⁵⁾ families were beguiled into the folly of leaving the Mohametan dominion, and ^{sitting} ~~seating~~ in peace under the paternal protection of the Czar, over their ruined houses I have ridden, and surveyed with

4. Meghou, No September 20, 1877 29.

5. Op. Cit., p. 203-204. Armenian families were very prolific, each family had at least 6 members and more. $69,000 \times 6 = 414,000$ individuals, so that the majority in the heart of Armenia was already destroyed.

sorrow their ancient churches in the valleys of Armenia, desecrated and injured, as far as their solid construction permitted, by the sacrilegious hands of the Russian Soldiers, who tried to destroy those temples of their own religion which the Turks had spared, and under whose rule many of the more recent had been rebuilt on their old foundations. The greater part of these Armenians perished from want and starvation; the few who survived this sharp lesson have since been endeavouring, by every means in their power, to return to the lesser evils of the frying-pan of Turkey, from whence they had leapt into the fire of despotic Russia.

Constitutional Principle

At the first session held on February 5, 1919, by the Extraordinary Court Martial in Constantinople, the Defense Attorney of governor Kemal Bey and Gendarme Commander Tefik Bey, raised the question of obedience to the orders received from high ranking authorities to do what they did. ^{the} Court Martial had to try first of all the cabinet members, who had issued orders, and then try the governors and officials who had ^{obeyed them.} ~~obeyed~~ The Court Martial insistently established the constitutional primary principle: Those among the officials of the government who did not resign in accordance with the terms of the Ottoman Constitution, have to be considered accomplices of the crimes ordered by the Party and Government and obeyed the orders.

The actual (1919) Minister of Justice concluded that measures have been taken to bring to the Court all those responsible. "There is only one way", he said, "the Government will punish all the officials of the government beginning ^{with} by the governors generals and sep."

Mezkür Ordu Kâragâhı lağv edilmiştir. Mamafih, evrakı mezkûrenin Harbiye Nezareti vasıtasıyla ziya uğramayacak bir itina ve tekayyid tahtında celbi mutavakıfı reyî alelepidir.

Bu evrak, canileri, amirleri ve bu bahsda amil ve müessir olanları tesbit ve tayin eylemekdedir.

Even though this headquarters has been suppressed, Your Excellency will be able to obtain the above-mentioned documents through the intermediary of the War Office, where these documents must have been conserved with particular care. These documents clearly establish the identity of those who committed the crimes, those who gave them the orders and those who carried them out. / *perpetrated.*

J A J
1. St. James Archives, Jerusalem, No. h. 171² -H 180². Quotations from the report of Vehib Pasha are found in "Takvim-i Vakayi, No. 3540 and 3604.

It was impossible to bring to the Court Martial Mehduh Bey, Mutasarrıf of Erzinjan and Vali of Mosul, and Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey, President of the "Teshkilat-ı Mahsusa" chete-gangs and Majid Bey, Chief commander of chete-gangs in Erzinjan area, because they were giving orders and instructions to the gendarmerie officers and chete-gangs to annihilate the caravans of Armenian deportees in accordance with the decisions made previously in Constantinople by the Turkish Highest Authorities, and specifically orders and instructions issued by the Departments of Internal Affairs and Justice prohibiting to bring the perpetrators of the Armenian massacres to the Court Martial.

Later on, the Turkish Court Martial in Constantinople 1919-1921 sentenced to death, in absentia, Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey, President of the Teshkilâtî Mahsusa chete-gangs, and Mehduh Bey, Mutasarrıf of Erzinjan and Vali of Mosul, who was hanged at the Bayazid Square, Constantinople. *who was deported to Malta by British authorities and saved from being hanged at Bayazid Square, Constantinople.*

Commission d'enquête mixte

Afin de rendre compte, de visu, de la situation de ceux des déportés chrétiens qui viennent d'être rendus à leurs foyers, et de prendre les mesures nécessaires à leur sujet, il a été décidé d'envoyer une commission mixte en Anatolie. Cette Commission sera présentée par Sabri Bey, adjoint à la direction générale de l'installation des émigrés au ministère de l'Intérieur. Feraient partie de cette Commission les inspecteurs Djélal Eddine et Rifaat Beys, et Sempat Ef. Cette Commission se mettra en route aussitôt que les patriarchats œcuméniques et Arménien Catholique auront également désigné un membre. La Commission ira d'abord à Konia, si elle peut disposer du chemin de fer, sinon elle se rendra à Brousse, 1

1. La Ren. N° 18, Samedi, 28/12/1918.

Arriamard 25 Dec. 1918

The Secret goals of Armenians

Turkish historian Ahmed Refik Bey ⁱⁿ wrote an article: "Armenia, Greece and Touran". Concerning Armenians he said:

"At the beginning of ^{the} World War I, evidence was brought to light the secret goals of the Armenians. Letters were intercepted in which it was said that Turks should be annihilated, therefore Armenians ~~shall~~ ^{should} help Russia.

Such ^{an} attitude of Armenians gave an opportunity to the Committee of U.S.P.P. ^{to realize} for their national aspirations.

A govt who who which had the necessary force and means to make justice had to do one thing, i.e. to punish the authors of the letters, identify those who ~~rebel~~ were in rebellion against the govt.

However, the U.S.P.P. wanted to exterminate Armenians and solve the question of the six provinces.

~~the~~ To this purpose they released from jails ~~the~~ criminals & ~~ass~~ murderers, ^{who} ~~they~~ ^{were} trained them ^{during} several weeks in the ~~of~~ ^{by the} War Office and were ^{in the}

sent to ^{the} eastern provinces in which
They ~~fecuted~~ ^{painted} it with blood.

The chets and people massacred
each other. Armenians jointly with Russians
attacked Van. Sazand praised the courage
of the Armenians.

So, the Armenians, entirely innocent, ⁱⁿ of
Konia, Eskishehir, Ankara, Bursa were
deported and ~~disseminated~~ ^{eliminated} .

There is no strict evidence concerning the emigration of Armenians when Ani was occupied by Seljuqid invaders, whether their immigration to Crimea, Ukraine, Poland, Rumania, and Hungary, was forced deportation or voluntary migration under pressure.

The ottoman invasion of Asia Minor

Distinction
of two categories of
Teskilat-ı Mahsusa

The President of the Turkish Court Martial asked at the fourth session held on May 8, 1919 question to Zia Gökalp, Talaat Bey (küçük), Midhat Şukri Bey, Atif Bey, Rıza Bey, all members of the General Headquarters ^{Central Committee} of the Union and Progress Party, ^{he} emphasizing specifically ^{that} the War Office replied to the questions ~~and~~ ^{being} officially provided evidence concerning two categories of Teskilat-ı Mahsusa, the first depending on war office and helping ^{assisting} the ^{Ottoman} Army ^{with} its irregular activities, while the second Teskilat-ı Mahsusa was brought to existence by the General Headquarters of the Union and Progress Party for specifically for the extermination of the Armenians ^{people at the} pre-established massacre sites for the annihilation of Arm. ^{defendants}

The above-mentioned accused members of the Party tried to deny the existence of two Teskilat-ı Mahsusa and limited their answers only to the Teskilat-ı Mahsusa depending on War Office, and so creating confusion and misunderstanding.

The Court Martial had already collected official documents proving the existence of two distinct Teskilât-ı Mahsusa, one ^{officially} organized by the ~~London~~ War Office and the second ^{unofficially} organized by the leaders of the Union and Progress Party.

The leaders were simply lying before the Court Martial. The latter issued order to examine them ^{individually & successively} separately and read certain official documents concerning the organization of the ^{second category of} Teskilât-ı Mahsusa.

The fifth session held on May 12, 1919 by the Court Martial was especially dedicated to the reading of ~~the~~ official documents in the presence of each leader separately. The same documents were read and everyone was asked almost same questions.

Using the same word Teskilât-ı Mahsusa they were playing on the terms. Finally The President of the Court Martial made the distinction of two Teskilât-ı Mahsusa.

³
TM

Yer + v

TV. 3549 p. 54

Ziya Bege

Reis. kendisi (BŞB)

için hususî şifre istima-
liyle bir çok yerlere
hususî emir vermiş, buna
ne dersiniz?

To Zia Gokalp:

Pres. He (BŞB) dispatched
special orders to many
places using a special
code of his own. What
do you say?

The President asked the above question
when already Zia Gokalp had denied the exis-
tence of the code.

He asked the same question to other ~~x~~ members
and to Midhad Shukri Bey as follows: p. 57.

Reis. (BŞB) Hususî

bir şifreyle vilâyet ve
sair icabedenlerle muha-
bere edermiş...

Pres. - Dr BŞB was in com-
munication with a special
code with the provinces
and other places ^{communicating} giving instructions.

This was secret order by code.

There were oral Secret communications made
to person to person by Special messengers.

p. 57

Reis. Ankara, Kasta -

Pres. Responsible Secre-
tary, Erzincan, Yozgat, Tarsus, went to many places
Trabzon ve sair bu gibi as Ankara, Kastamuni

yerlere Murabhas-ı Mesul-
lar gitmiş, Valilere, mü-
tesarrüflara bazı hâfî
talimat vermiş ...

Erzinjan, Yozgat, Trabzon'da,
where they communicated
secret instructions to
Valis, Mutesarifs ...

When the Union leaders denied this or
that way the very activities of The Teşkilât-ı
Mahsusa, the President asked them direct ques-
tions making the distinction of two operating
Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa:

p. 57-58 to Atif Bey;

Reis - Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa'nın Pres - They say that there
iki şiklî olduğunu, birisi were two categories of Teşki-
Harbiye Nezaretine merbut, lât-ı Mahsusa, the first one
diğeri İttihat ve Terakki depending on War Office,
Fırkasına mensup bulun- the second was dependent
duğunu söylüyorlar, böy- on the Party of the Union and
lemi? Progress. Is this so?

And immediately the President precise d
~~who w~~ the identification of those were saying
that there was ^{ere} two Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa:

p. 58 Reis. Böyle olduğu Pres - The War Office
Harbiye Nezaretinden söylenirdi. said So.

Atif Bey - Hayır, Efen - Atif Bey - KO, Your Honor,
dim, yanlış. it is not true.

The President gave more precision in his distinction of Two Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa, applying practically to Atif Bey himself as a member of the Union and Progress Party, ^{serving as a member in the T. M.} was ~~to completely~~ different from the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa, depending on War office: Pres - The fact that you Reis - Sizin de bu iş - were involved in these here meşgul olmanız gös - affairs shows the other तरीयور ki cihet-i Teşkilât-ı Teşkilât is other, and ayrı, Sizin mensup oldu - The Teşkilât in which you gunuz Teşkilât ayrı bir were a member is a different teşkilattır. Teşkilât.

The President asked more and more precise questions to the leaders of the Union and Progress Party, especially to Rıza Bey, Member of the General Headquarters of the Union and a Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa leader in Trebizond:

Reis - Rıza Bey, birisi Pres - Rıza Bey, ^{they say} Harbiye Nezaretine meşbut, that there were two kinds diğeri İttihat ve Terakki of Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa,

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Fırkasına mensup olarak the first one depending on
iki türlü Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa War office, the second one
olduğunu söylüyorlar, siz in connection with the Party
hangisindandınız? of Union and Progress.
To which one you belonged?

The President of the Turkish Court Martial
then believed it was time to make another pre-
cised ^{question} distinction of The Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa
as to the involment in criminal activities.
He confirmed that the second category of Teş-
kilât-ı Mahsusa was specifically involved in
the deportation and massacre of the Armenians.

p 61

Reis Bu tehcir işlerine Pres. The General Head-
Merkez-i Umumi bazı memur quarters intervened in the
lar göndererek müdahale affairs of deportation,
etmiş, siz de Trabzon'da when you were in Trebizond,
bulunduğunuz esnada You said that Nail Bey
Nail Beyin orada sizi replaced both Nail Bey
istilâf ettiğini söylemiş. and Behâeddin Şakir Bey
finiz, gerek Nail Bey, ge- made trips in the county
rekse Behaettin Şakir Bey Towns of the province
vilâyet merkezlerinde and they communicated

bazı livaları dolaşarak secret orders. Have you
hâfi emirler vermiş, bu been aware of such
olan şeylerin hangilerine things?
vakıfınız? Söyleyiniz... Tell us...

Then the President asked Rıza Bey many
other precized questions, such as;

p.61

Reis - Bahaettin Şakir Pres - Did you meet Beha-
Beyle Trabzon'da taktıl eddin Şakir Bey in Tre-
Zamanlarında kendisiyle bizond during the period
görüstünüz mü? ... of massacres? ...

Reis - Bahaettin Şakir Pres - Did Behaeddin
Beyin şifresi varmıydı? Şakir Bey have a code?

Rıza Bey - Bilmiyorum. Rıza Bey - I don't know.

Reis - Bazı vilâyetlerle Pres, coded communications
şifreyle muhabere edilmiş, were dispatched to ^{some} provinces,
hangi şifreyle muhabere What ~~was~~ was the code
ederdi? ... he used? ...

And the President of the Court did believe
it was time to discuss with the leaders of the
Union and Progress Party the ^{main} ~~very~~ question
of deportations and massacre ^{major} of the Armenians
and what exactly was the role ^{of the} Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa

in the massacres of the Armenians;
 p. 62 Reis - Onun öteye be Pres - Did you hear ^{some thing} that
 riye otomobille gittiğine, he was going in an automobile
 taktil ve tehcir işlerine car here and there to
 karıştığına dair bir şey make arrangements for the
 işin medfinesini? massacre and deportation?

With accused Küçük Talaat Bey, the President
 of the Court Martial discussed more precisely the
 question of Two categories of the Teşkilât-ı
 Mahsusa. He asked him;

p. 62 Reis - Nezaretten deni - Pres - The Department of War
 liyor ki, biri Harbiye Ne - said that there were two
 Zaretine merbut, diğeri categories of Teşkilât, The
 İttihat ve Terakkiye mensup first one depending on War
 bir Teşkilât vardı, Siz office, the second de connec
 nasıl adem-i malûmat ted with the Union and Pro
 beyan ediyorsunuz? gress Party. What kind of
 information you have?

As to the Commandant de Place at Cons-
 tantinople, Yevad Bey, who ratified and acti-
 vated the operations of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa
chete-gangs, the President of the Court Martial

p 63

asked a sharp question with precise terms;
Reis. Teşkilât-ı Mahsus Pres - It is established
 Sanın iki şekilde olduğu that there were two categories
 nu, birisi doğrudan doğruya of Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa,
 Harbiye Nezaretine merbut, one directly bound with
 değeri de İttihat ve Terakki the War Office, the other con-
 Lirkasın^a mensup oldu nected with the Party of Union
 ğunu Söylüyorlar. Bize iza and Progress. They say.
 hat ~~verirmi~~ veriniz. Can you explain this?

Cevat Bey - Bendeniz Jevad Bey - I know only
 yalnız Harbiye Nezare- The Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa
 tine mebut olan Teşkilât-ı connected with the War
 Mahsusayc biliyorum, office. I have no know-
 Paşa Hazretleri. Baska ledge whether there was
 bir Teşkilat olup olma- or not another Teşkilât-ı
 dığına vukufum yoktur. Mahsusa.

The President of the Court Martial, upon the denial of Jevad Bey, precised that the existence of two Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa was officially established by the War Office itself.

Reis - Harbiye Neza- Pres - We heard from

Rıza Bey finally confessed that there really were two Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa; see Takvîm-i Vakeay, No. 3557, p. 84-85.

p.63

retinden söylediler,
Tahririnde gelecek.

Cevat Bey - Bilmeyorum,
bendenizim bildiğim
Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa
bundan ibarettir. Arz-
ettiğim gibi, bunların
şubeleri vardır ve
onlarda Emniyeti
Umumiye Müdürü Aziz
ve Atif ve Nazım Bey-
lerdir, ve bunda arz-
ettiğim gibi Avrupa'dan
ardetinde böyle bul-
dum. Başka bir şey
görmedim, Efendim.

The communication will
arrive soon.

Yevad Bey - I don't know.
In my knowledge The Teşki-
lât-ı Mahsusa is this one.
As I explained, there were
sections and the chiefs of
the sections were Aziz Bey,
Director of the Security
General, Atif Bey and Dr.
Nazım Bey. And as I ex-
plained, I found so when
I arrived from Europe.
I did not see other
thing. Your Honor.

The Conclusion of the President is more
than clear while The War official² officially
stated that there were two Teşkilât-ı Mah-
susa:

p.63

Reis - Fakat Harbiye
Nezareti resmen bu teş-
kilât-ı yapmadan evvel
ittihat ve Terakki

Pres - ~~So~~ However, the War
Office officially stated
that prior to the formation
of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa

de teşebbüs olunmuş, the Union and Progress Party
 ve faaliyete de baş - took the initiative and
 lanılmış olduğunu söy - activated it to work. This is
 lüyor. The Statement, 1

According to genuine documents, official testimonies and investigations^{files}, there were two categories of Teskilât-ı Mahsusa, one depending on War Office, and the second connected with the Party of Union and Progress for the execution of the extermination of the Armenian race.

By Specific orders of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Internal Affairs, convicts and criminals were released from Turkish prisons, recruited in the Teskilât-ı Mahsusa chete-gangs for the extermination of the Armenian deportees.

The following quotation from the Turkish Official organ will shed light and bring evidence:

" The notice of the Responsible Secretary at Bursa dated December 19, 1914, addressed to the General Headquarters

1. Takvim-i Vakayi, No. 3549, Fourth Session, May 8, 1919, published May 15, 1919. see pages in order

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of the Union and Progress Party, reports that criminals and bandits have been registered in the chete-gangs of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa.

It is true that at the beginning of the Mobilization [July 21, 1914 K] rumors were disseminated that these chete-gangs would participate in the war, and efforts were made to convince the simple people of this. However, documentary proof~~s~~ demonstrates that the chete-gangs in question were organized to massacre and annihilate the convoys of the [Armenian K] deportees. → 1

- 1- Takvim-i Vakayi, No. 3540, session of April 27, 1919, published May 5, 1919, p. 6, col. 2, lines 13-20.

"Tebhik'lati Mahsusa" in

"In Sae Kasaptari" 1) Yozgat district

Butchers of men were organized as early as July 1914. The Min. of Int. Affairs & Min. of Justice, respectively ^{dispatched} orders and instructions to the authorities in the provinces, as well as the U & P. Party & specifically "The Providence and leaders of T.M." sent not only ^{written} instructions and secret orders, but also special messengers with secret missions, first of all to release from prisons murderers, assassins & criminals, to train and arm them ^{forming chete gangs} for the extermination of the Armenian deportees, in massacre sites previously fixed and determined.

The chete-gangs of T.M. have ~~been~~ been assigned the task of pillaging and annihilating Armenian Caravans once ^{driven} ~~brought~~ out from towns and villages, at massacre ^{most} ~~at~~ ^{isolate} ~~sites~~ ^{sites}. Many of these criminals were disguised in gendarmerie uniforms and accompanied the Armenian Caravans as ^{but they would be their} ~~for protection~~ ^{protectors} but their secret aim was the extermination of the ~~carav~~ deportees.

In the provinces and districts the Resp. Secretaries and Delegates of U & P. Party had secret instructions and orders not only

1) Vehib Pasha. Report, dated Dec. 5, 1918, inedited, TAJ 8171-8182

2

to release criminals of from prisons, but also to organize chet-gangs from the criminals and send them to the massacre pits previously established for easier extermination of caravans.

One of the principal Chief of T.M., was Yacoub Jemil Bey, who as special messenger, from Nizad-el-Osmanie and of Special Office of T.M. in Conple, was ^{coming over} (circulating) ⁱⁿ from provinces and districts and bringing secret instructions for the ~~format~~ release of criminals from prisons and formation of chet-gangs, as ~~the~~ Pres. of T.M. Dr. B. Sh. Bey was doing in the ~~secret~~ eastern ~~and~~ and central provinces, ~~as~~ having at his disposal ^{not only} ~~at~~ the secret code of T.M., but also a right of using the secret code of Govr-Gen.

Yacoub Jemil Bey came ~~may~~ beginning May 1915 to Yozgat, 1) had consultations especially with Tewfik Bey. Jendarmerie Commander, who answering the questions of the Pres. of the Court-Martial said:

1) Jan, March 7, 1919

"During War ^{time} Yacoub Jemil Bey came to Yozgat, with him, we released from 'prisons' the criminals to send them to the front. I delivered him (to Y. J. Bey) those criminals ~~that~~ I released from [Yozgat] Prison. 1)

In the documents written by Terfik Bey, there ~~the~~ appear many names of chete gangs and criminals, even Circassians ^{gathered} called from villages. The ~~Pres.~~ ^{President} asked Terfik "There is a Special Organization", is this the Special organization depending ^{upon} ~~from~~ War Office or it is a new one? ("Organized here.") And The Pres. of the Court Martial asking the same question distinguished two categories of T.M., one organized by War Office and assigned the task of sabotage etc, ^{and} the other organized by Min. of Int and Justice & the Central Committee of U. & P. Party, and assigned the task of exterminating the Amer. Caravans and pollaging their property & possessions.

~~To~~ In the organization of T.M., the Pres. ~~deleg.~~ ^{deleg.} of U. & P. Party, ^{Jemil Bey} at Kayseri came Yozgat, as well as 12 Jan Bey

1) Jagadavard, March 9, 1919

(2)

"

"

"

the Commander of T.M at Ankara, who with the cooperation of Terfik Bey, organized Chete-gangs.

Terfik had also organized many people, Circassians, Kurds, Turks for the annihilation of Armenians, as Kemal Bey did in Boghazlian. There is a tele. signed by him, This tele. was read before the Court Martial.

The ^{Specific} purpose of T.M was the extermination ~~and~~ of Arm. Caravans & the pillage of their possessions. This Specific purpose was established by the C.M not according not only to official documents but also to Confessions and testimonies.

"It is true that in the beginning of mobilization [1914, July) rumors were spread that the chete-gangs would participate to War, and that an endeavour was made to convince ^{so} the naive people. But the documents and evidence concerning the chete-gangs establish that these chete-gangs in question were organized with the purpose of massacring & annihilating the deportees of the caravans"

1) TV, N° 3540, April 12, 1919
" 3604, Houssemer, 1965, p. 6 etc

Hediz Veyne,
The Hays Property, by H. A. Babin, Nov. 1921
pp. 275-302

The indictment of the Aff. Gen, was read
at in the Court Martial ; cc During July 1914,
immediately after Mobilization, after the meeting
of the Central Committee of U & P, P, the influ-
ential members of the Secret Committee, Inver-
Junal, Talaat, taking advantage of the
World War, when Europe was busy, tried
to solve questions ^{with} by brutal force ... Imme-
diately after military manœuvres they began
to realize their secret ~~pro~~ plans & projects,
They organized T.M., which was composed
of criminals, released from prisons; these
formed the 'nucleus' (nucleus) of chete gangs
who had received special instruc-
tions & orders » 1)

« The General Staff of the organization
of T.M. was controlled by Aziz Bey, director of
Security General, Atif Bey and Dr. Nazim Bey,
while the military Commander Gvad Bey (who)
ratified the decisions and carried them out » 2

« Considerable amounts were distributed to the
agents and the personnel who served the same goal,
and these agents were sent into special areas,
which were previously designated as massacre sites.

1) T.V. No ³⁵⁴⁰ ~~3604~~, published ^{May 5, 1919} Aug. 7, 1919,
2) " " " " "

"or B Shakin Bey granted codes and numerals to the leaders⁶
of AsPP, made these available Cars, amounts of money
and

JAJ, 4.359, ^{id}/JAJ, 866

Coded Telegram of Muhammer Bey, Vali
of Sivas, To, ^{Kerr} Captain Nouri Bey, Gendarmerie
Commander of Amasia.

"Drive Armenians by short route
without leaving them to cross through Tokat."

Muammer

Between Amasia and Tokat Sivas, there
is the town of Tokat. The traveler ~~has~~ ^{must} also-
lately ~~to~~ ^{must} cross through Tokat to go to Sivas.
There is no other route. Consequently, the
Vali Muhammer meant ^{to give} ~~give~~ a secret order
to massacre Armenians before their arrival
to Tokat. |

Correspondance 1870-1924,

Vol. 3, 1912-1924, by Paul Cambon,
French Ambassador; Bernard Grasset,
Paris, 1946.

p. 46 -

To Mr. Jules Cambon,

April 20, 1913.

Yesterday I received the delegates of the
Israelo-Turks, asking for a constitution of
Little Macedonia Autonomous, Salonika being
its Capital. In this affair it is interesting that
the young Turkish revolution has ~~gone out of~~ ^{left}
Salonika, where it was organized, payed and
^{supported?} entretained by Jews or by Turks originally
Jewish and all affiliated to The Free-Mason-
^{masonry} ~~very~~ which constituted the Committee of Young
Turks.

p. 46

p. 51.

To Mr. Jules Cambon:

October 1, 1913.

I don't share your complaint concerning the agreement ^{Russo-German} Germano-Russian Concerning Armenia.

It was not concluded without ~~the~~ ^{our} knowledge ^{either} ~~neither the knowledge~~ of London ~~as~~ well as ^{or} of Paris. It was approved by both capitals.

I don't know what ~~it~~ ^{Reform} are the ^{Reform} projects ~~of Reforms~~ in Armenia; I elaborated ~~some~~ such projects ^{for} ~~during~~ many years and I don't believe ⁱⁿ the ~~efficacy~~ of such inapplicable measures, but it is important to avoid a Russian military action which would immediately provoke a German intervention. !

1. Op. cit. p. 51

p. 52

Their unique means of effective action was an invasion of Asia Minor, but Germany has stated always that if it was not interested in European Turkey, it would never accept any intervention in Asia Minor... It would be a rupture of a ~~Russo-German~~ ^{Russo-German} Germano-Russian alliance.

Some months ^{ago} ~~ago~~ ^{the} Turks asked London ~~to for~~ ^{to} obtain British instructors in Asia Minor. In Petersburg such an idea was ^{mostly} considered as ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~mostly~~ dangerous; Russians ~~were~~ ^{saw} seeing a British on their ~~boards~~ Russian and Persian frontiers. Benckendorf (^{the} Russian Ambassador) was nagging at Sir Edward Grey and my-self about his inquietude....!

1. Op. cit. p. 52

It was well known that the point of friction between Germany and Russia was Armenia,

this Armenia divided between Russia and

Turkey, will ~~be one day or other exposed to~~ ^{some day be in danger of becoming the common}

~~become a prey between~~ ^{of} Russia and Turkey,

~~and cause~~

~~and a great~~ big conflict...

Moreover — I suppose that the projects of reforms

will be submitted to all Powers and the S.

Porte will not accept, ^{that} Let But, ^{whether it accepts it} ~~let it accept~~

or not, we are ^{safe} ~~secured~~ from a conflict.

~~Oath~~ ^{oath}
The formule of Young Turks:

..... as I ^{swear} ~~sworn~~ that I shall never ^{fail} ~~miss~~ to
accomplish the duties I am charged with and the
decisions of the Committee ...

I will not denounce the Committee and ^{will} ~~kill~~
immediately, as ~~soon~~ as I receive the order of
the Committee, all those who betray the Commit-
tee or those who try to put any obstacle to the
accomplishment of the ^{sacred} decisions made by the
Committee. In case I do not ^{keep} ~~hold~~ the ^{official} promises,
~~that I will now~~ ^{dispose} just now my blood which ^{would have been} ~~had to be~~
~~be~~ shed if I am sentenced to death, ^{and executed} ~~carried out~~ by
the members of the Committee who have ^{the} ~~a~~ right
to pursue ~~the~~ traitor ^{wherever} ~~everywhere~~ he may be
found. →

1

Official testimony
of جمال Bey, former Mutessarif of Yozgat
in the Court Martial, session: March 5, 1919.

"At that time Nejati Bey, responsible secretary of the Union and Progress Party at Ankara came to Yozgat. He visited my office in the governorate and showed me the letter signed by Vali Atif Bey, holding it in his hand. Substantially, the letter ordered to make arrangements for the deportation [of Armenians] after consulting Nejati Bey.

"I asked Nejati Bey to give me the letter, but he did not. In turn I told him: You have no official status, therefore, I cannot make an arrangement or deal with you, I said.

"Nejati Bey was convinced that there was nothing to do in Yozgat. He left Yozgat for Chorum.

"A few days later, the provisional Vali Atif Bey released me from office, when I asked the reason, I received a coded telegram No 429 dated August 5, 1915: "Administratively it is required that you retire from office."

"In such conditions I was relieved from my office of Mutessarif of Yozgat ...
"Although I did not see with my own eyes, I did learn that the Armenian caravans deported

Illegal Activities

" Rushdi Bey, Executive Secretary of the Union and Progress Party in Samsun (Sivas) signed and dispatched a telegram to the Central Committee of the Union and Progress dated November 16, 1914 and delivered by Midhat Shukri Bey [Secretary General] to Dr. Nazim Bey, leader of Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa. The telegram reads: "As a fifth gang (Şete) a group of 55 individuals under the command of Tufan Ağa are already on their way in motor cars."

This demonstrates that the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa and the Union and Progress Party were from the beginning [July 1914] organizing gangs (Şete). This establishes that a letter dated November 20, 1914, signed by Musa Bey, Inspector of the Union and Progress Party at Balıkesir, dispatched to Midhat Shukri Bey, who, in turn, delivered it to Dr. Nazim Bey. The content of this letter proves specifically that the Department of the Internal Affairs and the Union and Progress Party have worked to organize gangs (Şete).

1- Takvim-i Vakayi, No 3540, p.6, col. 2,
lines 4-13 -

No 167

Imperial Embassy
German

Embassy

Pera, September 11, 1915

Holstein, Imperial Consul, dispatched from Mossoul a telegram dated 9 (September), that according to the reports delivered by the Turkish Armies, on their way from Diezireh to Bagdad, crossing through Mossoul, about a week time before, Kurdish bands organized and payed accordingly by the Deputy [Fevzi Bey] of Diarbekir exterminated entirely all the Christian population in the region of Diezireh, by order of the ^{local} Authorities, and the collaboration of the Army.

On 1891 the population of Diezireh were estimated 10,000, half Moslem, (2,000 Kurds) and 4,750 Armenians (2,500 Gregorian, 1200 Catholics, and 1,000 Protestants), 250 Chaldean Catholics, and 100 Syrian Jacob Jacobits.

This fact, as well as the events in Trebizond and Ankara are in flagrant

contradiction with the instructions
communicated [~~by S. Parté~~] by the Department
of the Interior a little time ago.

All this may give way to a hope
that the persecutions against the Armenians
and relative excesses will be ended.

Hohenlohe

to His Excellency
the Chancellor of ~~Reich~~ the Empire
M. von Bethman Hollwegg.

As known by Naim, his Chief ~~Abdullah~~ Nuri was a "cruel man"... "filled with special enmity against Armenians".

Naim described him as the "incarnation of refinement of cruelty. The sufferings and the misery of the Armenians, the frequent reports of deaths among them, filled him with such rapture that he lost his head and almost danced with joy".

- 1 Cut off their heads with his scimitar -
- Suffer martyrdom, in Turkish persecution of Christians
According to an account.. in order to render assistance to
prudently conceal his religion

immovable in her constancy
to go to the place of execution
He was subjected to fierce tortures
to die from his wounds -

fanaticism was the guiding rule
after cruel tortures he was ~~be~~ beheaded
cut the breasts, members etc

Suffered martyrdom, works of charity
expressed their fury on Christians
knocked out all his teeth - tormentors
Moslems remained amazed to see a courageous girl
after some of them were tortured
let them die of hunger, he commanded that he be beaten
to beseech ^{his} pardon, as there was a great difference between
Christian and ~~the~~ Islamic religions, refusing to deny X

was Pierced with a sword.. Primitive Martyrs,
twentieth century Martyrs, remained firm in her faith,
belonged to a noble Christian family, violent persecution broke
out against Armenians, To suffer for his faith,
practically abandoned his faith, to renounce Christ, wish to die
as a Christian, they encouraged each other, for the love of God,
to carry on the persecution with greater fury,
submitted to the most cruel tortures.

very few,
Armenians
have

1
ALLAH

SİVAS VİLÂYETİ
MEKTUPCU KALEMLİ
ADED 18

Surek

Harbiye Nezaretinde DIVAN-I HARBİ
MAHSUS RIYASETİ ALİYESİNE.

Saadetle Efendim Hazretleri,

Vali Muammer Bey zamanında Sivas
Ermeni Kiliselerinden bazı kethmettirilmiş
bunların ve gerek Ermeni Kabristanının
taşlarıyla otel ve İttihat Kulübü, matbaa,
resimhane inşaatı Vali Beyim emriylemi yoksa
Meclisi İdare kararı yahut İstanbul'dan
verilmiş bir emri mahsusla mı vuku bulmuş
olduğunun ve Höllüklük nam mahallede
ve kilise civarında bulunan Ermeni hane-
leriyle Tavra namındaki Ermeni köyünde
bir kağız haneinin hede edildiği ender
tahkik haber verildiğinde Ahvalı Vakıf

* ne gibi vesika ve karara müstenit
 ve kimin emriyle icra olunduğu ve gayet
 istimlak olmuş ise ahtaml kanûniye tatbik
 ve esmanî tesriye edilib edilmediğinin
 ve istimlak ve hedm sırasında eshabının
 mevcud ve berhayat olup olmadıklarının
 ve hadisenin tehcirde ne kadar sonra
 vukua geldiğinin biltahhik inbası heyeti
 Tahkikiye Reisi Mazhar Bey tarafından
 keşide olunan 1 Kanûnusani 335 şifreli
 telgrafnamede işare olunmuştur. Keyfiyet
 Pedeltahhik Muammer Beyin zamanında
 Ermenilerin tehcirinden sonra Sivas'da
 üç kilise hedm edildiği ve hôtellüklik
 civarındaki hanelerle Tavra köyünün
 hedmi sırasında eshabının ekserisi
 tecir olunduklarından istimlak mua-
 melesi vukua gelmemiş olduğu ve
 hedmiyatın tarîh tehcir olan yüz-yüz-
 otuz bir hüzeyranından sonra başlayarak

- 14 - Sister Natalia Der Nercessionian / as Austrian
 15 - " Noone Balabanian / Embassy
 interview

Tokat

16. Mother Camilla Philippasian, Superior
 17. Sister Yeranoohy Morookian
 18 - " Candid Kuyumjian
 19 - " Iskoahy Garibian
 20 - + " Ramela Kachadourian, +

Sivas (Guzin)

21. Mother Julietta Tashjian, Superior,
 22. Sister Aquilinee Dzotzikian
 23 - " Dizouhi Paklarian,
 Malatia
 . Malatia Guzin
 24. Mother Apollina Hovannesian, Superior,
 25 - Sister Hiacintha Tashjian
 26 - " Suzan Azarian
 + - Sister ^{Mary} Philomena Guerquerian / French
 " Mary Dzovigian / Congregation

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Memoirs Naslian

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Bardizag or Bahjejik

- 1- Mother Mané Kazezian, Superior,
 - 2- Sister Martha Geubelian,
 - 3- " Lawrence Alexandrian
 - 4- " Justine Dayan.
- } They went to Constantinople

Banderma

- 5- Mother Genevieve Kasparian, Superior,
 - 6- Sister Seraphine Orthalian,
 - 7- " Pergroohi Saljian,
 - 8- " Eulalie Bolanian.
- } They went to Constantinople

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Erzeroum

- 9- Mother Nectar Ismirlian, Superior
 - 10- Sister Acaly Kazezian,
 - 11- " Ephrosine Jivanian
 - 12- " Therese Hornanian
 - 13- " Marguerite Zohrabian,
- } They returned to Constantinople

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hangı hak ve selahiyete müsteniden
verdiniz?

Madamki ilmu haber getirilmiştir, madam
ki gidenlerin imha edildikleri artık
sevkiyatı mennetmek lüzum gelirken
sevkiyata bazı Ermeni Sanaatkârların
Sivasdan çıkarılmaması için ehalî-i
mahalliye tarafından vuku bulan
recalar niçin red ettiniz?

Sivasta bulunan Ermeni kiliseler-
inden kacını yıktırtınız?

Siz Konya Ermenilerin bir tanecik
kiliselerinde hedm ettirtmişsiniz?

~~Amele taburunun~~
Kilise yıktırtmaktan bir zevk mi
alırsınız?

Amele taburunun İttihat Klübü
inşaatında çalışmaları çalışdırılma-
ları için bir emir verdim demiş idiniz
askerî şahane dövlete ve memleket
ait işlerde istihdam oluna bilirse
böyle İttihat Klübü gibi bir Cemiyete
ait hususî bir binanın inşaatı için
çalışdırılabilirlermi böyle bir emri

Sanasaryan mektebi muallimleri
 Tuğlacıyan Karnik, Muşegyan Aram Efendi
 diğle diler ile zevcesi Bulgar olan
 diğer muallim Efendi mektebi mezkûr
 talibe-i leyleyisinde dokuz Efendi
 için tutulmuş olan arabalar Ulu Kışla
 için tutulmuş olduğu hatta İstanbula
 gidecekler diye yedlerine vesikalar
 dahi ~~verile~~ ~~verdik~~ ~~verdik~~ verdikliği
 halde bunların arabacıları Ciğerrek-
 ten Sivas'a iade olunmuşlar, kendile-
 ride orad katl ve itlaf edilmişler.
 Bunlarda hep cinayet şahidlerini
 imha kasdına maksun hayatta hiç
 bir şahid bırakmamak fikrine mebnî
 değildir?

Sevkiyatın salimen nuku bulunmuş
 olduğuna ilmi haberler aldirttinizmi?

hatta asar Ermeniyenin tahribini
icra eden Ermenilerin böyle bir ted-
biri ihtiyatkâraneye tavasul etmemiş
olmanız istihdam edeceğiniz Ermeni
amelenin her halde itlaflı sizce çok-
dan mutasavvur ve mutasammim olduğuna
delalet edemiyor.

Ermenilerin bir kısmını İslâm ettinizmi?

İslâm olanlar Sivas'da kaldırmı?

Sivasdaki Karpert Kömpanyası demekle
maaruf halî Fabrikası şimdi ne haldedir?

Fabrikada Ermeni kızları çalışı-
yor imiş. Şimdi kimler çalışıyor?

Mezkûr fabrikanın resamı Mirican
Efendi Müslüman oldu mu?

İhtida etmiş sünnet olahi olmış
muahiren siz Mekkeye Medineye Gitmeye
mecbursunuz denilerek yola çıkarılmış
ve sair pek çok mühtedilerle birlikde
itlaf edilmiş olduğu anlaşıyor.

Kezalik Muammer Beye

Ermeni kiliselerini, mahallerini, ve Ermeni mezarlıklarını tahrib için her halde ~~#~~ taburu istihdam sizce lâzım ise, Ermeni olmayan ameleyi istihdam edebilir idiniz. Bu bapte hep Ermeni istihdam etmiş olmanıza nazaren bunları badele istihdam itlaflı dami ettirmek sizce anların itlafında, kim bilir, kaç ~~mt~~ mahf evvel tasavvur ve tasmin edilmiş olduğu anlaşılıyor çünkü böyle hisiyatı tahribatta Ermeni istihdam edilince bunların badele harb aleyhinize şahadet edeceklerini elbette düşünerek ol bapte Ermenilerinin gayri anasıra mensup amele efradının istihdam eder idiniz,

hedmiyata dair Meclisi Idare Karar
ve ya Istanbuldan emr olmadığı Polis
Müdüriyetinden ifade kılınmış olmakla,
olbapte izade Efendim Hazretlerinin-
dir.

12 Kanûsanî 335.

Sivas Valisi:

Möhür



Harpout (Mezreh)

- 27 - Mother Vartooki Topalian
 28 - Sister Makroohi Parseghian
 29 - " Hamaspiz Karpekjian
 30 - " Anna Meghmoonri

Diarbekie

- 31 - Mother Emilie Balian, Superior
 32 - Sister Madeleine Ipekjian
 33 - " Clementin Keulian
 34 - " Germaine Apikian

Adana

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35. Mother Yereaksi Khengigian, Superior
 36 - Sister Agnes Cherchian
 37 - " Dorothy Melikian
 38 - " Mary Doodoozian
 39 - " Pauline Balian

Hajin

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- 40 - Mother Prioneh Baljian, Superior,
 41 - Sister Florence Outouhojian
 42 - , Pulcheria Kalajian,

Alippo

- 43 - Mother Elbis Gabrashian, Superior
 44 - Sister Catharina Tid
 45 - " Lucy Tanji
 46 - " Clara Khayat
 47 - " Ernestina Assioon
 48 - " Carmela Khongas
 49 - " Rebecca Kechejian

Marash

- 50 - Mother Mary-Anna Nahabedian, Superior
 51 - Sister Stephany Chakmakjian
 52 - " Josephine Partamian

Caucasus

53 - Sister Anastasia Kundi begian

54 - " Arsenia Azarian

They were going to Samson in a Russian ship. They went to the Caucasus because of the war.

"In two of these reports, dated March 3 and 18th, Mr. Allen describes the attitude of the local authorities at Adrianople towards non-Moslem elements of the population - Greeks, Armenians and Jews; and also the question of the numbers of the Armenian race who become Moslems. In the latter report he refers to the supposed intervention of the Austrian Embassy in a case of attempted forced conversion to Islam."

1. National Archives, Washington D.C.
No 867.00/786, U.S. Embassy to the
Secretary of State.

"As regards the Armenians, few of these survived the general expulsion, but only during the past few days such as remained have been forced to embrace the Musluman religion, refused to do so being punished by exile. This measure is said to have been taken in retaliation for the assistance lent by the Armenians to the russians and which contributed materially to the decisive victory reported to have been gained by these latter in the Caucasus.

"It is stated that the Armenians will be required to study their adopted faith under the instruction of hojas and will also be required to intermarry with the Turks. This method of securing the disappearance of the Armenian race is probably made in Germany inasmuch as the Turks would probably have preferred a quicker and more effective method."

- 1- National Archives, Washington D.C.
N= 867.00/786. March 3, 1916. American Consular Agency, Adrianople, Turkey. to American Consul General Constantinople.